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Japan

U.S. Embassy Claims Ambassador Misquoted

OW0902120190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1003 GMT
9 Feb 90

[Text] Kyoto, Feb. 9 KYODO—The U.S. Embassy Friday denied press reports quoting U.S. Ambassador to Japan Michael Armacost as asking Japan to abolish a law restricting the opening of large retail stores.

The embassy said in a statement the ambassador's remarks were misquoted because copies of a draft text were delivered without approval and because of misinterpretation by a simultaneous interpreter.

Armacost reportedly told a seminar here Thursday that Japan should make all-out efforts to revise the law, or better yet, to abolish it. The embassy said Armacost did not actually make such remarks in his speech before the seminar, stressing that he did not make any specific reference to the law.

According to the Embassy, Armacost said, "The liberalized administration of the Large Store Law that MITI (the Ministry of Trade and Industry) promised is indefinitely postponed ... We expect the Japanese Government to resolve this matter in a manner which extends to our business people opportunities roughly equivalent to those we extend to your business people in our market."

The Japanese law has been under U.S. criticism for allegedly limiting imports of U.S. products because imports are sold in Japan mainly by large retailers.

Kadena Townspeople To Protest LORE Exercise

OW0802201690 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese
8 Feb 90 Morning Edition p 23

[Text] Kadena—The U.S. Forces have been conducting the Local Operational Readiness Exercise (LORE) on Kadena Air Base [KAB] since 31 January. Noise caused by the exercise has reached a level twice the average, and the Kadena townspeople have raised an angry outcry. Furthermore, it has been confirmed that F-15 fighters were loaded with missiles, which have not been observed in normal cases. The Planning Department of the Kadena Town Government observed that "it is quite possible that they are live missiles." The KAB Information Department has not disclosed whether they were live or dummy, saying that "the types of weapons the aircraft are carrying cannot be disclosed." However, insisting that "the exercise has caused serious noise pollution," and that "the issue has become a serious one because the aircraft are equipped with missiles," the Kadena Town Government is scheduled to lodge a protest with the KAB commander on 9 February.

Participating as the major force in the LORE are two squadrons (amounting to 40 fighters) of F-15s, and the engine noise has become more serious since 31 January when the exercise started.

The seriousness of noise pollution is normally indicated by the WECPNL (weighted equivalent continuous perceived noise level). The WECPNL has consecutively passed 80 since 2 February, and registered 86.2, the highest so far this year, on 6 February. Meanwhile, the noise reached the highest, 101, on Sunday, 4 February, and noise measured 100 on 5 February. Noise measuring over 70 has been recorded on 232 occasions, which is more than twice the normal number (100 occasions).

Day in and day out, 40 F-15 fighters have been repeatedly taking off and landing, making loud noises. It has been confirmed that, among those aircraft, were the F-15 fighters for the commanding officers of both the 313th Air Division and the 18th Tactical Fighter Wing stationed at KAB. The fact that even officers at colonel and lieutenant colonel level have been mobilized indicates that large-scale training has been conducted.

It is observed that probably the missiles, thought to be the AIM-9L type, are attached to the main wings of the F-15 fighters. Normally, the F-15 fighters do not carry such missiles.

The Planning Department of the Kadena Town Government has pointed out the following: "Because we are not allowed to visit the base, there is no way to confirm the information. However, as far as we can judge from off base, we don't think they are dummies, because they take the greatest caution loading them. It certainly has become a very serious problem, because aircraft loaded with missiles that we have no way of confirming are live or dummy, are allowed to fly over us."

The townspeople are infuriated, because the U.S. Forces have not made public whether the missiles are live or dummy. The Kadena Town Government plans to force the U.S. Forces to announce the types of missile when it lodges a protest on 9 February.

Moreover, U.S. troops equipped with weird gas masks are observed to be participating in survival training in a simulated NBC (nuclear, biological, and chemical) warfare exercise under the wings of the F-15 fighters. Therefore, some townspeople were provoked to anger, and stated: "In conducting such dangerous training, they have completely ignored the lives of residents."

Kaifu Pledges To Ease Curbs on Large Retailers

OW0902140690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT
9 Feb 90

[Text] Osaka, Feb. 9 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Friday that the government is studying specific measures to ease restrictions on the opening of large retail stores which have come under fire from the United States in recent Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks.

Kaifu stressed that the Japan-U.S. SII talks, aimed at removing structural trade barriers existing in both nations, are of "extreme importance," and said the

government is striving to prepare for the upcoming interim report due in March.

The U.S. has demanded that Japan show some results in reforming various practices perceived as obstructing entry of foreign-made goods into the Japanese market by March. A third round of the SII talks, which started last September, is scheduled for February 22-23.

Kaifu told reporters that Japan is trying to relax restrictions in its Large Retail Store Law by setting a time limit on the approval procedure for applications of large retailers to open stores. Under the law, the construction of large retail stores which cover an area of over 500 square meters has to be approved by local shopowners and the Government in advance. Japanese firms also face barriers because local shopowners are known to oppose big stores moving in their vicinity.

Japan Anxious Over DPRK Nuclear Site Report

OW0902034490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0302 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 9 KYODO—Japan is concerned about reports of a North Korean nuclear facility that experts say may give Pyongyang nuclear-weapon capabilities, a government spokesman said Friday.

Asked whether the facility poses a threat to Japan, Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Nobuo Ishihara said, "We are very concerned. But at the present stage we have no confirmed information." It is impossible to determine whether the facility is for military purposes or peaceful purposes, Ishihara told a regular news conference.

Researchers at Tokai University said Thursday that satellite photographs show that the facility, located in Nyongbong some 90 kilometers north of Pyongyang, has been expanded over the past four years.

According to the British magazine JANE'S DEFENSE WEEKLY, North Korea could possess nuclear weapons within five years.

Trade Talks With ROK 'Frank and Friendly'

OW3101011290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1344 GMT 30 Jan 90

[By Tim Johnson]

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 30 KYODO—Japan and South Korea agreed on Tuesday after two days of trade talks here to boost efforts at rectifying their trade imbalance, but failed to resolve their dispute over industrial patents, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The 22nd meeting of the Japan-Korea trade conference, the first to be held since December 1988, was conducted in a "frank and friendly" atmosphere, officials said. They said both sides differed over the extent of the chronic bilateral trade imbalance in Japan's favor, but agreed to strengthen efforts at resolving it.

The South Korean delegation, headed by Sun Chun-yong, head of the foreign ministry's International Trade Bureau, expressed dissatisfaction at what they saw as a reversal of a trend of improvement seen in the previous several years. They quoted statistics showing a rise in the imbalance from 3.9 billion dollars to 4 billion dollars between 1988 and 1989, or a 0.6 percent increase, officials said.

But the Japanese delegation, led by Sakutarō Tanino, director general of the foreign ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, countered with statistics of their own showing a 2 percent drop in Japan's surplus over 1988. The figures showed Japan's exports to South Korea in 1989 at some 16.5 billion dollars, while imports totaled some 12.9 billion dollar, or a gap of some 3.5 billion dollars.

Trade between the two nations has consistently run in Japan's favor since 1965. In calling on Japan to increase its imports, South Korea suggested that Japan host more South Korean export missions and to dispatch import missions to South Korea. Special attention was devoted to Japan's call for South Korea to accord patent rights on Japanese industrial products equal to those accorded U.S. Manufacturers in a 1986 trade treaty, officials said.

Japan wants South Korea to allow Japanese manufacturers who applied for patents for their products under the old patent system, which ended in 1987, to become eligible under the new patent system if their applications are still pending. But the South Koreans replied that there is heavy resistance to the pact with the U.S. And pointed out the Japanese manufacturers make up the bulk of foreign applicants for patents under the new system. While the new patent system protects finished products, the old system protects only the method of making a product, allowing for South Korean manufacturers to copy Japanese products. Pharmaceutical products and pesticides are primarily at issue, officials said.

The South Korean side called on Japan to reduce import tariffs on 85 products, ease nontariff barriers, and to increase the number of products accorded preferential tariff treatment under a concessionary tariff system for developing nations, officials said.

The United States and other developed nations registering trade deficits with Seoul have already abolished such special treatment in recognition of the country's new economic might. The South Koreans also called for the promotion of industrial cooperation and technology transfers and solicited Japan's cooperation in the construction field, officials said.

Japan, meanwhile, proposed the abolition of quantitative restrictions on Japanese products and suggested an improvement of the environment for investment in South Korea, officials said.

The two sides agreed that Japan and South Korea should consult closely in order to ensure a successful conclusion to the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks by the end of the year, they agreed. Turning to the issue of

collaboration among nations along the Pacific Rim, the two sides shared the view that they should strive for openness and steer clear of the formation of an economic bloc.

Seoul is expanding its dialogue with the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) as part of its acceptance of global responsibilities commensurate with its new economic power, the South Korean delegates reportedly said.

Official Denies Preconditions for No's Visit

OW0702182090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1202 GMT
7 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 7 KYODO—A top Foreign Ministry official on Wednesday denied that South Korean President No Tae-u has made a settlement to the issue of the legal status of third generation Korean residents in Japan a precondition for his visit to this country. The top official, speaking on condition of anonymity, made the remarks in reference to a meeting earlier in the day between Vice Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama and South Korean Ambassador to Japan Yi Won-kyong.

The meeting was called after South Korean Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chong-ha was quoted by media reports as telling Shinichi Yanai, Japan's envoy in Seoul, that No's twice postponed visit is contingent on an agreement over the legal status of third generation Koreans in Japan.

The top Foreign Ministry source said that the envoy, delivering an official statement from Seoul, told Kuriyama that No places great importance on his visit to Japan. No has instructed his ministry to redouble its efforts at resolving pending problems arising from past history, such as those involving treatment of third generation Koreans, Yi was quoted as saying.

Kuriyama replied that while keeping No's visit in mind, Japan wishes to exert its own efforts toward resolving pending bilateral issues. But the source said Kuriyama indicated that he did not come away with the impression that No was setting such a settlement as a precondition for his visit.

Formal End of Joint Project With Iran Announced

OW0802225690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1308 GMT
8 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 8 KYODO—Mitsui and Co. and its Iranian partner announced Thursday a formal scrapping of their 16-year-old joint petrochemical project. The two made the announcement after Mitsui, which leads a consortium of Japanese firms involved in the venture, paid some 130 billion yen in compensation for its withdrawal from Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. (IJPC).

Along with the money paid to the Iranian partner, National Petrochemical Co.(NPC), the Japanese consortium, Iran Chemical Development Co. (ICDC), gave up its stake in the project, stalled due to the Iran-Iraqi war that ended in August 1988.

NPC President Ahmad Rahgozar appearing at a press conference along with Mitsui President Koichiro Ejiri, said the latest deal has cleared the largest obstacle to bilateral cooperation. "I believe this marks a step toward a new era of relations between Iran and Japan," he said.

On the part of the Japanese participants, the latest deal paved the way for applying for government trade insurance to cover their losses estimated at 160 billion yen.

Kazuo Horino, vice president of Mitsui, said, however, Mitsui and other Japanese firms involved have yet to decide both when to apply for such insurance and how much insurance (they) want.

The two sides agreed last October on liquidating the joint project, which reportedly is 85 percent complete and under review by Iran for possible final completion.

Rahgozar said Iran intends to make a decision on the project after investigating war-damaged facilities in the project by the end of 1991.

Officials Deny Brazil Debt-for-Gold Swap Report

OW0702134690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0850 GMT
7 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 7 KYODO—Foreign Ministry officials on Wednesday denied reports that a major Japanese conglomerate proposed to swap Brazil's 115 billion dollar external debt for exclusive mining concessions for Amazon gold.

"It is our understanding that the report is not based on fact," said a ministry official, speaking on condition of anonymity. He said the Japanese Embassy in Brazil has been deluged with media inquiries since the Brazilian newspaper O GLOBO published the alleged proposal on Sunday.

"The affair is untrue and has no basis in fact," echoed a spokesman for Mitsubishi Metal Corp., which allegedly acted as the middleman for the conglomerate's proposal.

The report quoted Japanese economist Akio Miyake, an alleged "consultant" to Mitsubishi Corp., as saying the conglomerate made a proposal to President Jose Sarney last May to pay off Brazil's massive foreign debt in return for exclusive rights to exploit the Amazon's rich gold reserves. But the Mitsubishi metal official said Miyake, "is not a consultant for our company's group and is not our concern." A spokeswoman for Mitsubishi Corp., the conglomerate's trading arm, said Miyake "is not now and never has been in our employ."

President Sarney was reported Monday as vehemently denying that his government has ever studied the alleged

proposal, saying, "the Amazon region is not negotiable" and "Brazil is not to be traded for anything."

EC Seeks Active Japanese Role in New Europe

OW0702181890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1402 GMT
7 Feb 90

[Text] Brussels, Feb. 7 KYODO—The European Community (EC) has urged Japan to play an active role in helping shape new order in Europe in the wake of democratic reforms sweeping Eastern Europe, informed sources said Wednesday. The request was made Tuesday night during a meeting of senior EC and Japanese officials held here, the sources said.

The meeting was the second "Japan-EC dialogue" between top aides to Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and EC Commission President Jacques Delors aimed at cementing bilateral ties. The first meeting was held in Paris in February last year.

At the second meeting, the EC said Japan has no opportunity to participate directly in charting a new European order because the country is not committed to an all-Europe security cooperation conference and other regional activities, the sources said. But the 12-nation community called on Japan to try to do so through such occasions as a conference of 24 Western countries discussing support to Eastern Europe, they said.

Japan briefed the EC on the ongoing Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks with the United States designed to eliminate barriers to bilateral trade and investment, the sources said. The SII talks have led to discussions on social and cultural differences that lie behind the strained trade relations between the two economic powers, observers said.

In this connection, the EC advised Japan to step up efforts to make its own sense of value better known to the rest of the world so Japan can be accepted by the international community, they added.

Among the officials at the Brussels meeting were Deputy Foreign Minister Koji Watanabe and his EC counterpart Horst Krenzler, director general of external relations at the commission.

Albania Wants To Strengthen Economic Ties

OW0502161890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1502 GMT
5 Feb 90

[Text] Rome, Feb. 5 KYODO—Albania's Deputy Foreign Minister Muhamet Kapllani, in an interview with KYODO news service, has expressed a strong desire to step up economic and cultural exchanges with Japan. Kapllani told KYODO in Tirana over the weekend that Albania wants Japan to take a positive stance on the expansion of trade and on cultural and technical exchanges. Albania has a great regard for Japan's postwar economic development, he said. He mentioned

the exchange of performing artists and the dispatch of Albanian trainees to Japan as examples of such exchanges.

Ligor Dharmo, chairman of the Albanian Chamber of Commerce, also told KYODO last week that his country wants to increase exports of chrome ore, farm products and handicraft items to Japan. He also stressed the importance of getting technical cooperation from Japan, and expressed a desire to negotiate for the introduction of a chrome smeltery from Japan.

Dharmo took a flexible stance on a constitutional ban on the induction of foreign loans. The problem could be settled by using deferred payments, he suggested.

Albania is now the only remaining East European country that adheres to hardline communism. But the remarks of Kapllani and Dharmo suggest of the country is making efforts to end its diplomatic isolation and cement economic ties with the West. Kapllani emphasized it is already an established policy to expand diplomatic relations with the West. He said, however, that Albania has no intention of restoring its diplomatic ties with the United States and the Soviet Union. He also ruled out the restoration of formal ties with Britain unless it returns gold bullion it confiscated from Albania following World War II. But Albania makes it a cardinal policy to strengthen friendly relations with all European nations with the sole exception of Britain, Kapllani said.

Business Community Hails Soviet Reform Plan

OW0702181790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1443 GMT
7 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 7 KYODO—The Japanese business community Wednesday welcomed reports from Moscow that the Soviet Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee adopted a platform for radical political reform.

Business leaders termed the plan historic and said it mirrored Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's political clout. They also said the Soviet move will lead to closer ties with the Western economy but cautioned against optimism over expanded Russo-Japanese economic relations due to a protracted bilateral territorial dispute.

"We heartily welcome the adoption of President Gorbachev's historic reform proposal," said Hiroshi Anzai, chairman of the Japan-Soviet Business Cooperation Committee.

Echoing him, Rokuro Ishikawa, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said the Soviet party action "indicates progress in his (Gorbachev's) reform policy and his political power."

Eiji Suzuki, head of the Japan Federation of Employers Associations (Nikkeiren), showed a somewhat cool response, saying the move had been expected due to recent dramatic changes in Eastern Europe.

But many Japanese business leaders agreed that the Soviet Union has much to do for its economic reform. The approval of the reform platform "is a step forward politically" but Gorbachev's perestroika reform policy "has yet to achieve tangible economic results," Ishikawa said.

Anzai expressed hope that the Soviet economy will show a fresh development through the introduction of market economy principles and move toward a closer relationship with the international economy.

Anzai and other business leaders said they would like to see economic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union begin expanding on a long-term basis.

Bilateral economic ties have remained at a low ebb in the wake of Tokyo's policy of linking its economic cooperation to Moscow's acceptance of Japan's claim to four small northern islands occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II. Economic ties between the two nations have also been chilled in the wake of the 1987 illegal sale to the Soviet Union of sensitive high technology equipment by Toshiba Machine Co. The Soviet Union had 1,020 joint ventures with foreign interests as of last fall, but only 21 of them were with Japanese companies and all involving small-scale projects, according to data released by the semigovernmental Japan External Trade Organization (Jetro).

Referring to political relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, Nikkeiren's Suzuki said the proposed multiparty system contained in the reform plan would entail a change in Soviet diplomacy. Such a move would prove desirable to Japan in connection with the territorial dispute, he added.

Ministry To Speed Up Recognition Process

OW0402082090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0741 GMT
4 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 4 KYODO—Foreign Ministry officials plan to accelerate the recognition of new foreign governments after criticism of a time lag in recognizing the recent new administrations in Panama and Romania. Under the new reform, Japan will issue an official statement of "political support" before formal recognition and relax the procedures for official cabinet approval, ministry sources said Sunday. This will help streamline the first diplomatic steps toward new governments coming to power as a result of coup d'etats and revolutionary turmoil. Officials hope they will "lessen the image of only Japan fumbling along."

To gain official recognition, the new government must exercise de facto rule over the country and show the will and ability to conform to international law, conditions based on international practice. The cabinet will then approve statements of Japan's intent "to maintain friendly relations" with the new government, amounting to tacit recognition.

These new moves are being worked out as elements within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and the government last year criticized the ministry for being slow in recognizing new governments. Japanese recognition of Romania came six days after Hungary's while acknowledgement of Panama's new government was two weeks behind that of Britain.

Public backlash at the recognition of the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea by many Western nations ignorant of its genocidal record prompted them to begin using statements of "political support." The new measures would speed up such official steps as those taken during the recognition of the Romanian and Panamanian Governments.

Statements by Foreign Ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe six days before the recognition of the new Romanian Government on December 29 represented an effective statement of political support, and steps similar to the recognition of the Panamanian administration on January 5 three days before cabinet approval can be expected in the future, the sources said.

Japan Opposes Moving Soviet Jews to West Bank

OW0902141690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1258 GMT
9 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 9 KYODO—Japan on Friday criticized as "unacceptable" a recent statement by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir that Israel needs to retain the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to absorb a massive influx of Soviet Jews.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe, who did not mention Shamir by name, told reporters that Japan is concerned over "recent suggestions of the need for settling Soviet-Jewish immigrants in the occupied territories."

"Any settlement in the occupied land has no legal validity and is not acceptable," Watanabe said, referring to what he added was "a clearcut breach of the Geneva Protocol. He also called Shamir's proposal "detrimental to the achievement of Middle East peace."

A similar message was due to be delivered in Geneva Friday by Japanese Ambassador to the United Nations Katsumi Sezaki at a meeting of the UN Commission on Human Rights.

Japan's somewhat belated protest to the remarks by Shamir on January 14 follow those issued by the United States, the Soviet Union, the European Community (EC), and the Arab League.

Moscow's relaxation of emigration restrictions has recently spawned an exodus of Jews to Israel, which Watanabe said is estimated to involve some 1,000 new arrivals a day. The numbers of Soviet immigrants are expected to reach 250,000 over the next three years, he

said, compared with only 4,400 arrivals in 1988. Watanabe's figures compared with other reported estimates by Israeli officials of the number of arrivals over the next three to five years.

Group To Promote Telecommunications Networks

*OW0202152990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1311 GMT
2 Feb 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 2 KYODO—A group of Japanese telecommunications service and equipment manufacturing firms Friday inaugurated an organization to spur the advanced utilization of telecom networks.

The Foundation for Advanced Utilization of Telecommunications Networks (tentative name) is aiming mainly to promote the utilization of integrated services digital network (ISDN) in the initial phase, an official said.

ISDN is capable of transmitting voice, data and images (pictures) simultaneously over a single digital circuit. The services are already being utilized chiefly by big businesses and are considered to be a next-generation telecom network with general households also as clients.

The nonprofit organization is capitalized at 5.1 billion yen, of which 5 billion yen has been provided by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. and 100 million yen by KDD, a Japanese international telecom giant.

The foundation is headed by Yusai Okuyama, ex-administrative vice minister for posts and telecommunications. The organization will aid in the development of ISDN terminals and offer consulting services in relation to such development.

Panel Urges Commodity Exchange Law Overhaul

*OW0502143390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT
5 Feb 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 5 KYODO—A government advisory panel Monday called for an overhaul of the commodity exchange law to aid in the internationalization of Japan's commodity exchanges, the first sweeping reform of the law in 40 years.

The Commodity Exchange Council, an advisory body to the minister of international trade and industry, suggested that the exchanges be permitted to trade in options and index futures. It also called for the introduction of a cash settlement formula.

The council also recommended that memberships in Japan's commodity exchanges be made available to foreign dealers in commodity futures. Japanese commodity futures trading firms should be permitted to open branches overseas and to transmit orders from overseas to Japanese exchanges, the council said.

The council submitted the suggestions to Minister of International Trade and Industry Hikaru Matsunaga and

Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Michihiko Kano. The two ministries are expected to submit an amendment bill to the Diet during its extraordinary session following the House of Representatives election on February 18.

The proposed revision would be the first major amendment since the law's enactment in 1950.

Planning Agency Reports on Corporate Spending

*OW0602085090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0722 GMT
6 Feb 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO—Japan's corporate capital spending will increase 21.0 percent in Fiscal 1989 from the previous year, the Economic Planning Agency said in a quarterly survey released Tuesday.

The increase is lower than a 26.7 percent rise in Fiscal 1988, but much higher than a 6.9 percent rise seen in a similar survey conducted in March 1989, agency officials said.

The latest survey, involving 4,475 companies capitalized at 100 million yen or more, shows that Japanese companies plan to boost their investment in plant and equipment by 5.0 percent in the January-March period from the previous quarter, following an 8.0 percent increase in the October-December quarter.

The survey, conducted on December 1, also shows bright business prospects among those polled, reflecting the economic expansion that has entered its fourth year of growth led by domestic demand.

For example, the Business Survey Index, which is a barometer of corporate sentiment about business conditions, stood at plus 14 for the October-December quarter and plus 19 for the January-March quarter, according to the survey. The index is worked out by subtracting the percentage of companies expecting an economic pickup from that of companies braced for a contraction.

In 18 manufacturing sectors, the index stayed above the break-even point in all the sectors for the January-March period and did so in nine sectors for the April-June quarter.

The printing-publishing, general machinery, electric machinery, and metal manufacturing sectors are among the categories with bullish business sentiment, the survey shows. In the nonmanufacturing sector, the index is on the plus side in all the 10 industries for both the January-March and April-June quarters, according to the survey.

Another Airport in Tokyo Area Planned

*OW0802202190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1318 GMT
8 Feb 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 8 KYODO—The Transport Ministry is considering building a third airport in the Tokyo Metropolitan area to meet increasing demand, ministry

officials said Thursday. The ministry will begin a feasibility study pending approval by the Council for Civil Aviation, an advisory panel to the transport minister, they said. The airport, intended to meet both domestic and international flights, would be built on a site selected out of consideration of proximity to the central part of Tokyo, feasibility in constructing related transport facilities, and air transport safety, the officials said.

At present, there are two airports in the metropolitan area—one at Haneda which mainly handles domestic flights and the other at Narita, Chiba Prefecture, which is for international flights. Under an expansion program, Haneda Airport will be capable of handling 230,000 flights a year in fiscal 1995 from the present 180,000, but the expanded capacity is forecast to fall short of the demand expected around 2005. To cope with existing overcrowding and demands for even more flights, the government also plans to build an additional terminal and two additional runways at Narita Airport.

According to experts on air transport, two U.S. bases in Yokota, Tokyo, and Atsugi, Kanagawa Prefecture, are the most favorable candidates for a site for the planned airport, but it would be impossible to use them unless they were returned to Japan. Among other options, the experts said, are offshore areas along Tokyo Bay. But they said much money will be needed to build an airport offshore.

Kanemaru Favors New Political System

*OW0802142690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1256 GMT
8 Feb 90*

[Text] Sagami-hara, Kanagawa Pref., Feb. 8 KYODO—Former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru called Thursday for opening talks between the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and opposition parties aimed at stabilizing the country's political situation after the February 18 general election. Pointing to the current uncertainty in Japanese politics, Kanemaru, a leading power broker within the ruling party, said political instability could lead to instability in the people's daily lives.

Since the LDP's setback in the House of Councillors election last July, opposition parties have controlled the Upper House while the more powerful House of Representatives has been dominated by the LDP. The Lower Chamber was dissolved on January 24 for the election.

Kanemaru made the remarks at a campaign meeting in Sagami-hara, west of Tokyo, for an LDP candidate running in the election. Kanemaru, who heads the LDP's largest faction formed by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, said that both the LDP and the opposition parties should hammer out a new political framework acceptable to the people as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, Toshio Komoto, leader of the LDP's second-smallest faction to which Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu belongs, cautioned against possible postelection moves

in the ruling party to oust Kaifu from the premiership. Komoto, who was in Hito-yoshi, Kumamoto Prefecture, to campaign for an LDP candidate, told reporters that if the LDP wins a simple majority of 257 in the 512-seat Lower House election, it would mean the people approve of the prime minister.

Political analysts predict that an intra-party struggle to force Kaifu to step down could emerge within the LDP after the election even if the ruling party maintains its majority in the Lower House.

Komeito Leader Calls for Party Leader Summit

*OW0902100690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0655 GMT
9 Feb 90*

[Text] Matsuyama, Feb. 9 KYODO—Komeito Chairman Koshiro Ishida called on Friday for a meeting of leaders of ruling and opposition parties in order to discuss how to promote political reforms. The head of the country's second-largest opposition party said the political leaders should meet immediately after the February 18 general election for the House of Representatives.

Ishida, speaking at a press conference here, accused the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) of failing to demonstrate remorse over its involvement in the Recruit bribery scandal. Voters have also criticized the Diet, Japan's legislature, for failing to tackle political reforms seriously, Ishida said. He proposed establishing a panel in the Diet aimed at regulating political funds, improving political ethics, reforming the Diet, and revising the country's election law.

Poll: 34 Percent To Vote LDP, 20 Percent JSP

*OW0902035890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0218 GMT
9 Feb 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 9 KYODO—Thirty four percent of the electorate will vote for ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) candidates while 20 percent intend to vote for those supported by the No. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) in the February 18 House of Representatives general election, Japan's leading business newspaper the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said Friday.

Disclosing the result of a nationwide telephone interview of 10,000 voters, the paper said those who would vote for the candidates of opposition parties, including the JSP, accounted for 29.7 percent, lower than the figure required to reverse the LDP's majority in the lower house. However, 32.4 percent said they have not yet decided which party candidates to vote for, according to the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN which conducted the survey February 3 to 6, immediately after the election campaign officially started. The paper said 82.4 percent of voters stated their unqualified determination to vote while 10.4 percent replied they intend to vote. Those who said they would not vote numbered only 3.2 percent, the paper said. On policy issues, 45.8 percent said

they attach most importance to the 3 percent consumption tax introduced last April and tax system reform.

More than half of the electorate hope the LDP will maintain its majority in the lower house, the poll showed. Up to 42.8 percent expressed the hope that the LDP will secure slightly over a majority, while 11.5 percent favor it winning an absolute majority.

Eligible voters who support or favor the ruling LDP numbered 42.5 percent, a decrease of 2.4 percentage points from the previous survey in January this year. Those who support or favor the JSP numbered 23.2 percent, a decrease of 3.0 percentage points from January.

Official Denies Ad Meant To Influence Election

OW3101142690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1158 GMT 31 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 31 KYODO—A top Foreign Ministry official on Wednesday denied that a government advertisement appearing earlier in the day in three major dailies was purposefully timed to coincide with the crucial elections for the House of Representatives on February 18.

The top official, speaking to reporters on condition of anonymity, also brushed off assertions that the ad, which rationalized Japanese economic assistance to Eastern Europe, was designed to influence the outcome of the elections in favor of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). Foreign Ministry officials said that the half-page notice was planned before Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu visited eight countries in Europe from January 8-18, and pledged some 1.95 billion dollars in economic assistance to Poland and Hungary. Noting that Kaifu returned from Europe only 10 days ago, they said it took that long for the prime minister's office to prepare the script and pictures to be used.

Observers reached for comment suggested that Kaifu's trip itself was designed as a preelection publicity event. They noted that the LDP faces one of the greatest challenges to its leadership ever. The public notice, the first of its kind to appear in an election season, comes as part of the government's endeavors to convince an increasingly doubtful populace as to why Japan is sending taxpayers' money to distant lands. It led in bold type with a call for Japan's "active participation in the making of a new world order which transcends the concept of confrontation prevalent in the Cold War era." "Why should Japan assist Eastern Europe at this time," it asked rhetorically. "Because the international order is undergoing a transfiguration, with Europe at the center." By helping East European countries in the smooth implementation of democratization and reforms, Japan can help ensure that the resulting stability will have positive ramifications closer to home in the Asia-Pacific region, the advertisement said.

It said it is contingent upon Japan, as member of the advanced countries which share the common values of freedom, democracy and an economic system based on free market principles, to exercise its global responsibilities "at this historic moment." "It is no exaggeration to say that our country's international role is now truly being put to the test," it said.

Kaifu was presented throughout the advertisement as an effective statesman. His visit to Eastern Europe, it said, was a testimony that Japan's world diplomacy is entering a new phase.

Officials of the prime minister's office would not reveal the costs of the publicity scheme other than to say it amounts to only a small portion of their annual 12 billion yen budget for publicity activities in the media.

A similar publicity scheme followed then Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to China in March 1984, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The latest ad appeared in the Wednesday editions of the MAINICHI SHIMBUN, ASAHI SHIMBUN and NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN. It is also slated to appear in the YOMIURI SHIMBUN, SANKEI SHIMBUN and TOKYO SHIMBUN.

Prefecture Economic Mission Leaves for PRC

OW0902060890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1337 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Text] Saga, Feb. 8 KYODO—An economic mission from Saga Prefecture in Kyushu, western Japan, left Fukuoka Airport for China Thursday afternoon to visit four Chinese cities until next Tuesday.

The 24-member mission, the fifth of its kind from Saga to China, will visit about 25 firms in Shanghai and three other cities in Jiangsu Province—Changzhou, Suzhou and Nanjing—for trade talks. It will meet with Han Zhaochun, deputy mayor of Changzhou, on Friday to discuss internationalizing the regional economy.

On Saturday, the team will meet officials of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade in Nanjing. The mission hopes to close more export deals than the 12 of last year's mission, prefectural officials said. It includes representatives from 19 industries in the prefecture, including ironware, construction, and fishing tackle.

Mongolia

Official Interviewed on Annulled Resolutions

OW0702203490 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1719 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Feb (MONTSAME)—The national daily "UNEN" has published an interview with D. Tsahilgaan, secretary of the Ideology and Foreign Relations Council of MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee [CC] and head of

the MPRP CC Ideological Department, with its correspondent. The interview concerns the recent annulment of a number of resolutions on ideological issues adopted by the MPRP CC Politbureau during 1944-1981.

D. Sahilgaan notes that work is being carried out by the MPRP CC Ideology and Foreign Relations Council on studying and streamlining the resolutions and decisions adopted earlier by the MPRP Central Committee in the sphere of ideology. The aim is to meet the demand for restoring historical truth in the spirit of the decisions of the 5th MPRP CC Plenum (1988). He says about 20 resolutions and related materials, adopted during the above-mentioned period have been thoroughly studied. And on this basis a Resolution 18 of the Politbureau of the MPRP Central Committee was adopted on January 18, 1990.

Among the annulled documents are the resolutions "On the State of Teaching the MPR History and Literature at Higher Educational Establishments" (1949), "On Views and Speeches Alien to Our Party" (the so-called "deviation" of intelligentsia - 1956), "On the Supplement to Russian - Mongol Dictionary" (1970), etc. The critical approach towards these resolutions was prompted by the fact that they contained erroneous conclusions, unconfirmed by documents and primary sources. D. Sahilgaan points out. For example, criticism of the leading bodies and persons were qualified as "antiparty actions," concern for the nation and its history and culture was regarded as "chauvinism," and the suggestions to improve the efficiency of Mongol-Soviet cooperation were misinterpreted as causing damage to friendship. [single quotation mark as received] Several resolutions adopted by the MPRP Central Committee in the [word indistinct] lopsidedly and superficially termed some books on Mongolian history and literature, in particular scholarly works on the life and activity of Ghengis Khan, as "permeated with chauvinism," "expressing narrow nationalistic interests" and as "manifestations of bourgeois nationalism." Meanwhile, [passage indistinct] accord with the principles of party work and these can be considered as the continuation of the 1930's repressions only by other methods. This practice fettered the intellectual creativity and led to the production of dull, mediocre works. All this is the consequence of the ill-substantiated policies of the MPRP CC leadership, in particular Y. Tsedenbal and the outdated and erroneous methods of working with intelligentsia, which had contributed, to a certain extent, to the impoverishment of the spiritual development of people.

D. Sahilgaan attributes the aforementioned resolutions to the many years personality cult and the administrative-command system which dominated in all spheres of social and spiritual life. All this hindered the development of openness and gave rise to dogmatism in thinking and actions and restricted the rights and freedoms of people.

He also notes that account should be duly taken of what attention was paid to the struggle against bourgeois

ideology, [words indistinct] document, of mechanical copying of many conclusions and clauses of some CPSU resolutions regardless of reality in the country, of the underdeveloped culture of polemic and the habit of waiting for final decisions to come from the party Central Committee.

D. Sahilgaan underscores that the recent decision of the party Central Committee to annul old resolutions is a step forward on the road of restoring historical truth and a proof of the ability of the party to draw correct conclusions and rectify the mistakes made in the past. This decision accords with public opinion and the atmosphere which has taken shape in society.

Batmonh Comments on Mongolian Democratic Union
OW0802133290 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 1200 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Text] Mongolian Party leader and President Batmonh visited the mining town of Nalayha near Ulaanbaatar on February the 6th and had a meeting with the town inhabitants which was broadcast over the national radio and TV.

During the meeting Batmonh answered many questions.

Regarding the informal organization, the Mongolian Democratic Union, Batmonh indicated that the recent open letter of the Politburo of the Party Central Committee, (?with comments) of Mongolian people, clearly outlines the Party's attitude towards this union, other groups, and movements. He noted the importance of listening to the views, holding dialogues for mutual understanding, and stated that the party will support everything from which the reconstruction process and the country would gain.

Many people were interested in the life of former leader Tsedenbal. In this connection, Batmonh said that the 1988 party plenum made a principled conclusion regarding Tsedenbal's activities and noted the importance of handling this question from the interests of the party and people.

The Mongolian leader also spoke about the country's foreign debt, noting that the Mongolian and Soviet sides have agreed to constructively solve this problem after which the whole nation will be informed about it.

North Korea

State Said To Be Expanding Nuclear Facility
OW0802163590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1503 GMT
8 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 8 KYODO—Satellite photo analysis shows a major expansion of what is believed to be a nuclear facility in North Korea, said researchers at Tokai University in Tokyo on Wednesday.

This was revealed in a comparative analysis of photos which a French satellite took separately in July 1986 and in September 1989, the researchers said.

The facility is located in Nyongbyong some 90 kilometers north of Pyongyang. A large structure, which was not spotted in the 1986 photo, is shown in the 1989 one, they said.

North Korea, backed by the Soviet Union, established a research reactor with an output capacity of 2,000-4,000 kilowatts around Nyongbyong in the middle of the 1970's, according to Western nuclear experts.

The experts say that North Korea began to build a larger reactor with an output of 300,000 kilowatts in 1980.

Britain's specialized defense magazine, JANE'S DEFENSE WEEKLY, published last September, said that North Korea will possess a nuclear weapon capability within five years.

Daily Criticizes Bush Address as 'Falsity'

SK0902055590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0522 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 9 (KCNA)—Bush, in his recent state of the union message full of falsity and hypocrisy, prattled about "crumbling of communism" and "triumph of American idea."

This, NODONG SINMUN says in a commentary today, reminds one of the old saying that the pot calls the kettle black.

Bush mentioned someone's "crumbling" and the United States' "triumph" while concealing the reality of the United States which has been reduced to the world's biggest debtor nation, a society where a large army of the unemployed are roaming about to find jobs, a decadent material life, a poor mental and cultural life and a reactionary political life are growing worse and the chajusong of the popular masses is ruthlessly trampled underfoot, the news analyst says, and goes on: This is a preposterous anti-communist jargon intended to break the people's faith in socialism.

Communism has settled all too firmly in the hearts of the people, and socialism has never crumbled but emerged ever victorious because it has done away with exploitation and oppression of man by man and made it possible to realize the age-old desire of the masses to live independently as masters of the world and of his own destiny.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are still dreaming of weakening and annihilating socialism and gratifying their wild ambition for world supremacy, instead of drawing lessons from their anti-communist, anti-socialist moves which have gone bankrupt through history, the news analyst stresses:

To this end, they are trying to undermine socialism from within ideological offensive on the one hand and to

establish nuclear predominance and bring socialism to its knees by strength on the other. But they can never succeed in it.

Daily Denounces U.S. Anti-China Moves

SK0902053390 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0511 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 9 (KCNA)—Both houses of the United States, taking issue with the Chinese Government's quelling of the counter-revolutionary rebellion in Beijing last summer, "readopted" the so-called "amendment on sanctions against China" some time ago. Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON in a signed commentary today says:

It is the height of impudence and an open challenge to the trend of the times and the unbiased public opinion of the world.

As for the quelling of the counter-revolutionary rebellion over which the U.S. imperialists are raising such a cry, it was a just and independent step taken in accordance with the constitution and laws of China and her internal affair to all intents and purposes.

While quelling the counter-revolutionary rebellion, the Chinese people became convinced once again that only when they are guided by the Communist Party of China can they successfully carry on the revolution and construction and that the road to socialism is the only way they should follow.

The renewed row of "sanctions" raised by the U.S. imperialists reveals again to the world to what extent they have gone in their hostile policy against China.

The never-ceasing anti-China moves of the U.S. imperialists are motivated by their strategy against socialism.

The U.S. imperialists are mortified at the fact that the counter-revolutionary rebellion ended in failure in China and the Chinese people are powerfully advancing along the road of socialism without the slightest vacillation and, for this, they are persistently resorting to the anti-China moves.

The readoption of the "amendment on sanctions against China" by the U.S. imperialists clearly shows that the "recovery" and "improvement" of their relations with China which they cry for whenever an opportunity presents itself are all sham and a veil to cover up their anti-China, anti-socialist campaign.

The U.S. imperialists should act with discretion, mindful that their high-handed and anachronistic interference in other's internal affairs will only precipitate their own isolation and ruin.

Daily Denounces U.S. 'Anti-Cuban Actions'

SK0902054590 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0517 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] *Pyongyang February 9 (KCNA)*—The U.S. imperialists are more persistently resorting to the tactics of ideological disintegration, particularly to armed intervention against Cuba. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary today points out:

The recent armed attack of the U.S. imperialists on a Cuba vessel is a brigandish encroachment upon the sovereignty and security of Cuba and a wanton violation of international law.

The Korean people condemn the criminal act of the U.S. imperialists and extend full support and solidarity to the struggle of the heroic Cuban people to check and frustrate the anti-Cuban actions of the U.S. imperialists.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists have sent aircraft carriers and missile-loaded cruisers to the waters near Cuba and are staging naval exercises by bringing battle-ships and landing crafts to the Guantanamo Naval Base, the news analyst says:

The ill-boding moves of the U.S. imperialists are aimed at bringing Cuba to her knees with the threat and blackmail of strength at any cost and strengthening their domination over the Caribbean and Central American region.

The U.S. imperialists' attack on the Cuban vessel was a deliberate provocation designed to invent a pretext for armed invasion of Cuba.

It is anachronistic illusion to break the faith and will of the Cuban people for revolution with the threat and blackmail of strength.

No matter what desperate efforts the U.S. imperialists may make, they cannot arrest the advance of the Cuban people who are unswervingly upholding the banner of socialism in the Western hemisphere.

The United States must not act rashly, bloated with strength and stop at once its anti-Cuban campaign.

SKNDF Head in Cuba Denounces Merger in South

SK0802045690 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0443 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Text] *Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA)*—Yi Sang-chol, chief of the mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) in Cuba, in an interview with a reporter of the Cuban paper GRANMA on February 2, said that the merger of the "Democratic Justice Party", the "Reunification Democratic Party" and the "New Democratic Republican Party" in South Korea is an offspring of the U.S. imperialists' policy toward South Korea, according to a report.

He said that the United States has long since pursued a policy of forming a conservative alliance and stifling the democratic forces in a bid to maintain the present military fascist ruling system in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u puppet clique, considering that the colonial fascist ruling system could not be maintained under the present political situation of the weak ruling party and the strong opposition, won over Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil to its side, he said. He condemned the treacherous act of Kim Chong-pil, former head of the "Central Intelligence Agency" and ringleader of the present ultra right-wing force, and Kim Yong-sam, a political charlatan who has an eye on the post of "president". Stressing that the merger of the three parties is a third-rate drama directed by the U.S. imperialists, he noted that it cannot resolve the crisis in South Korea but will rather precipitate it.

Reportage on North-South Delegation Talks

Suspension of All Talks

SK0902035090 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2200 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Joint Statement Adopted at a Joint Meeting of the North Side's Delegations to North-South Talks Held in *Pyongyang* on 8 February to Protest and Condemn the "Team Spirit-90" Joint Military Exercise—read by announcer]

[Text] All of the compatriots in the North and the South are turning out in a nationwide movement for reunification with new determination and ambition to achieve the historic cause of national reunification in the nineties at any cost. The overall situation in our country today is developing favorably for national reunification. A favorable situation in which the door of reunification can be opened is unfolding before us this year.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's presentation in his New Year's address of this year of an epochal peaceful reunification proposal for removing the barrier between the North and the South and for realizing free travel and total openness between the two, a new turning point has been reached for the solution of the reunification question.

If and when the barrier of division built in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line is removed and free travel and total openness are realized, the compatriots' sufferings caused by the present status of division will be lessened, the national ties between the North and the South will be restored, and, accordingly, this will, without doubt, decisively create circumstances favorable for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Speaking of the multilateral dialogue now underway between the North and the South, its final settlement is

close at hand although it has taken a great deal of time thus far, and this gives hope and expectation to all of the compatriots.

The sports talks for the formation of a single team has concluded the discussion of the basic issues and reached the stage of drafting a written agreement. In the preliminary meeting for high-level North-South political and military talks, the meeting of parliamentarians between the North and the South, and the North-South Red Cross working-level delegates' contact, as well, an agreement has been reached on most of the issues except for one or two. If we take only one more step forward in these dialogues, a joint meeting between parliamentarians of the North and the South and the North-South high-level political and military talks can be convened, the home-visitation of separated families and relatives and the exchange of art troupes can be realized, and the North and the South can form a single team and participate in the Asian Games. Such an outstanding prospect evolving in North-South dialogue is not only great progress which is unprecedented since the opening of North-South dialogue, but is also indeed a promising development.

However, going against the favorable advance of the North-South dialogue, a warlike atmosphere has been created since the beginning of the new year. As has been reported, despite the unanimous protest and condemnation of our people and the peace-loving people of the world, the United States and the South Korean authorities announced the plan for the "Team Spirit-90" joint military exercise in early January. After this, they have earnestly pushed ahead with the plan since the end of January. Numerous military personnel and operational equipment from U.S. military bases on the U.S. mainland, and in Hawaii, Japan, Guam and the Philippines are now surging into the air and the seas of South Korea.

That the United States and the South Korean authorities have decided to stage the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise this year again is not only an open challenge to the new proposal for peaceful reunification that we put forward recently and to our sincere efforts for its realization, but is also a grave act of destroying dialogue which will lead all ongoing dialogues, which have entered a final stage, to end in smoke.

The North side's delegations to North-South dialogues sternly condemns the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise that the United States and the South Korean authorities are now perpetrating, recognizing the exercise as an open breach of faith against us, the opposite side in the dialogue, and as an antinational criminal act which destroys dialogue and, thus, hinders reunification.

As is well known to the world, the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise proceeds from the U.S. policy of aggression against Korea and is an extremely adventurous preliminary war and a test nuclear war designed to threaten us by force and to realize the wild ambition of invading the North, using South Korea as a forward nuclear base. The clamoring by the United States and the

South Korean authorities about this large-scale war exercise as an annual defensive exercise which poses a threat to no one is nothing but a shameless deceptive act designed not only to cover up the aggressive nature of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, which has been condemned and rejected by the people at home and abroad, but also to mislead public opinion through out the world.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists and the persons in authority in South Korea continue to conduct the "Team Spirit-90" joint military exercise, which they began in the mid-seventies on the strength of a position of confrontation and power, even today, in the nineties, clearly demonstrates how stubbornly they are running against the trends of the era and history while opposing dialogue and reunification and pursuing war policy.

In particular, we cannot condone the toadyist and treacherous nature of the "Team Spirit-90" joint military exercise which the persons in authority in South Korea conduct together with the U.S. imperialists.

Today is an era of independence in which all the nations and peoples on earth lead an independent life and explore their own fate after freeing themselves from the interference and domination of outside forces.

That the persons in authority in South Korea, swimming against the great trend of the era of independence and following the same old practice, conduct a nuclear war exercise designed to strike at their fellow countrymen in cahoots with outside forces, while taking no notice of the fate of the nation and begging for nuclear protection from those outside forces, is an intolerably treacherous act that makes even the five enemies of ULSA [officials responsible for signing the Protectorate Treaty between Korea and Japan] blush with shame.

Under no circumstances can the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and North-South dialogue be compatible.

As has been clearly shown by the history of the past North-South dialogue, the reckless "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, which is leading the situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war, is an important factor that ruins the atmosphere of dialogue and endangers the ongoing dialogues.

As long as there is the danger of a war, the outbreak of which nobody can predict, it is impossible to hold dialogue, nor is it possible to expect any gain from holding the dialogue. In particular, if the South Korean authorities sit with us in dialogues on the one hand and cling to such a double-dealing trick as attacking us in cahoots with alien aggression forces on the other, there is no way of holding sincere dialogue.

Driven by a desire to save the various forms of North-South dialogue from the danger, we have already on many occasions warned the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea against the dangerous

nature of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and the grave impact it will have on dialogue and reunification and strongly and repeatedly called on the South Korean side to stop the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise this year, the beginning of the nineties, during preliminary talks held recently between authorities and parliaments.

In the end, however, the South Korean authorities staged the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise together with the United States, ignoring our warnings and demands, thereby revealing that they have no intention of having dialogue and that they do not mind if the ongoing dialogues go bankrupt.

Since the South Korean side's position against dialogue has been made clear, we have no intention of sitting together and discussing great national issues with provocateurs, nor are we inclined to idle away the time with empty talk sitting face to face with those who are hiding swords in their sleeves, no matter how valuable dialogue may be.

Proceeding from such a stand, the delegations of the North side participating in the North-South talks now sternly state that from now on they will not come to the talks at Panmunjom throughout the entire period during which the aggressive "Team Spirit-90" joint military exercise is conducted in South Korea.

The responsibility for having once again suspended the various forms of North-South dialogue rests entirely with the South Korean authorities who are deliberately straining the situation and who have ruined the atmosphere of dialogue by staging a large-scale war exercise against the dialogue together with the United States.

If the South Korean authorities are really interested in North-South dialogue, they should abandon their anachronistic way of thinking to live under the protection of the outside forces, free themselves from the confrontational stand hostile to their fellow countrymen, and not take part in the criminal "Team Spirit" joint exercise.

If the United States hopes for detente and peace on the Korean peninsula and wants North-South dialogue, it should immediately discontinue the "Team Spirit-90" joint military exercise and withdraw, without delay, all of its troops and military equipment brought into South Korea for the military exercise.

The delegations of the North side to the North-South dialogues will keep their watchful eye on the attitude of the United States and the South Korean authorities.

[Signed] The delegation of the North side to the Panmunjom meeting between the parliamentarians from the North and South.

The delegation of the North side to the preliminary talks for the North-South high-level political and military talks.

The delegation of the North side to the contacts between working delegates of the Red Cross organizations of the North and South.

[Dated] 8 February 1990

Meeting Denounces "Team Spirit"

SK0902051090 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2200 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Text] A joint meeting of the North side's delegations to the North-South talks was held in Pyongyang yesterday to denounce the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for conducting the "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercise.

The meeting was attended by the North side's delegation to the Panmunjom meeting of parliamentarians from the North and the South; by the North side's delegation to the preliminary talks for the North-South high-level political and military talks; and the North side's heads, delegates, and suite members of the North-South Red Cross working contacts; and by other functionaries concerned.

In the meeting, Paek Nam-chun, head of the North side's delegation to the preliminary talks for the North-South high-level political and military talks, made a report. Yi Chu-ung, the North side's delegate to the Panmunjom meeting of parliamentarians from the North and the South and (?Kim Yon-chol), the North side's delegate to the preliminary talks for the North-South high-level political and military talks, participated in a discussion.

In the meeting, a joint statement of the North side's delegations to the North-South talks was adopted.

Delegations to Talks Meet

SK0902053590 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0436 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 9 (KCNA)—A joint meeting of the delegations of the North side to the North-South talks was held in Pyongyang Thursday to denounce the "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

Attending the meeting were heads, delegates and members of the delegations of the North side to the Panmunjom meeting between parliamentarians of the North and the South, to the preliminary talks for North-South high-level political and military talks and to the North-South Red Cross working-level contact and other officials concerned.

Paek Nam-chun, head of the delegation of the North side to the preliminary talks for North-South high-level political and military talks, made a report.

The reporter bitterly denounced the aggressive joint military maneuvers started by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities at a time when multi-channelled talks between the North and the South had

reached a stage where the matters put on the agenda could be solved basically, as an intolerable mockery of and all-out challenge to our sincere efforts for peace, dialogue and reunification, and an unpardonable criminal act.

As peace and war are incompatible, so dialogue and war exercises are utterly contradictory to each other and, moreover, we can neither believe the South side's will for dialogue and reunification when it is staging powder-reeking war games against the dialogue partner nor can have faithful dialogue with them, the reporter stressed, and said: This was clearly proved by the history of the North-South dialogue.

Saying that there is no change in our fundamental stand to pave the way for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification, he noted that if the United States truly wants dialogue and peace in Korea and the South Korean authorities sincerely set store by North-South dialogue and are interested in detente and peace, dialogue and reunification, they should unconditionally stop the provocative war exercises.

Then Yi Chu-ung, delegate of the delegation of the North side to the Panmunjom meeting between parliamentarians of the North and the South, and Kim Yong-chol, delegate of the delegation of the North side to the preliminary talks for North-South high-level political and military talks, made speeches.

They said that the South Korean authorities will be held responsible for all the consequences caused by the war game, for the failure to save the dialogues from crisis and expressed full approval and support to the proposal of the reporter to publish a joint statement in the joint name of the delegations of the North side to North-South talks.

The meeting adopted a joint statement of the delegations of the North side to North-South talks.

South Military 'Winter Exercise' Denounced

*SK0902104590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1024 GMT 9 Feb 90*

[Text] Pyongyang February 9 (KCNA)—The fascist clique are staging a "winter exercise", a war game designed to invade the North, from February 5 with the mobilisation of a unit of the puppet ground force under the pretext of "cultivating the capacity of independent activity in severe cold", coinciding with the adventurous "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises, according to a report.

The war gamble will last till February 10.

They made a mad "attack" against someone day and night on February 8 when the war exercise reached the climax.

This shows that, though the No Tae-u group is talking noisily about "reconciliation" and "dialogue", it is, in

actuality, aggravating North-South confrontation and tensions and leading dialogue to a rupture, while seeking a way out in the execution of the U.S. imperialists' policies of the aggression and war.

On the other hand, the fascist clique took more than 120 officers of "workshop reserve forces" of and above the rank of company commander in Seoul to a hill in the foremost area in the western sector of the front on February 8 and gave them "security education" against the North, whipping up war fever.

Military Attaches Demand Tearing Down of 'Wall'

*SK0802045190 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0437 GMT 8 Feb 90*

[Text] Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA)—Military attaches of various embassies in Pyongyang on February 6 saw the concrete wall built high by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets in the area South of the Military Demarcation Line, and demanded that the wall, a symbol of division and confrontation, be torn down at an early date and Korea be reunified.

Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy Wang Dahui said that the concrete wall is a ready position for attack to invade the North from the military point of view.

Saying that if the wall is to deter tanks, it is not necessary to build it in the area South of the Military Demarcation Line from the east to the west, he stressed that it is an artificial barrier to keep Korea divided into two parts for ever.

The Chinese people and army support the new reunification proposal advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year address.

Military Attache of the Cuban Embassy Emilio Morales Ssegui said that the concrete wall is a barrier to bisect one country for good and that the South Korean puppet clique must practically pull it down and make free travel and complete opening realized between the North and the South.

We will always stand firm on the side of the Korean people who struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of South Korea and reunify their country independently and peacefully, he stressed.

Egyptian Military Attache Muhammad Sami 'Abd-al-Rahim said that the concrete wall exists in actuality and it is true.

This wall was built by the South side of Korea, he stated.

Iranian Military Attache Mostafa Nematollahi said:

The concrete wall divides Korea into the North and the South like border-line.

The United States' stationing its troops in South Korea is an interference in the internal affairs of the Korean

people. Only when the U.S. troops get out of South Korea, will Korea be reunified.

Reportage on Reaction to Yim Su-kyong Sentencing

KSC Chairman Urges Release

SK0802110290 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1022 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique must cancel the penalties imposed upon woman student Yim Su-kyong and her companion, release them at once and stop barbarous suppression of South Korean students and people who call for the reunification of the country, demands Kim Chang-yong, chairman of the Korean Students Committee [KSC] and vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for the Release of Yim Su-kyong. In an article contributed to NODONG SINMUN today in denunciation of the No Tae-u fascist clique for sentencing coed Yim Su-kyong to ten years and Father Mun Kyu-hyon to eight years in prison, he says:

The harsh penalties passed by the fascist clique on the envoys of reunification loved by the whole nation are an open challenge to the forces for reunification and democracy in South Korea and a shocking anti-national, anti-reunification crime in dampening the desire of the nation for reunification.

There is no reason why Yim Su-kyong and her companion should be put to murderous trials, handcuffed, and be sentenced to heavy penalties.

Their deeds in Pyongyang can never be a crime, but they deserve the praise of the nation because all of them were for the country, the nation and reunification.

By brandishing the bayonet of "security-oriented rule" and aggravating the state of confrontation and tensions between the North and the South, the No Tae-u group seeks to stifle the patriotic forces for reunification and democracy, bring its ruling crisis under control and keep the country permanently divided. The heavy penalties imposed on Yim Su-kyong and her companion are a link in the whole chains of such anti-dialogue, anti-reunification and anti-national schemings.

The fascist outrage of the puppets against Yim Su-kyong and her companion is not an act of the strong but the death-bed wriggle of the doomed.

If they keep patriots including coed Yim behind bars in defiance of our warnings, they will face a stern judgement by history and the nation.

Kim Chang-yong expresses the hope that South Korean students and people will more daringly fight to rescue Yim Su-kyong and Mun Kyu-hyon and accelerate the reunification of the country by pulling down the barrier of division and realising free travel and complete opening.

SKNDF Spokesman Denounces Jailing

SK0902052590 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0459 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 9 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist splittist group must totally call back the unwarrantable sentences imposed upon Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon and release them unconditionally and immediately, draw a lesson from the end of the preceding dictators and step down as demanded by the people.

So said a spokesman of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) in a statement on February 6, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation".

The statement bitterly condemned the fascist outrage of the No Tae-u group in imposing heavy penalties upon Yim and Mun, branding it as a high-handed challenge to the desire of the patriotic people of all walks of life for reunification.

Stating that Yim Su-kyong and Mun Kyu-hyon are not criminals nor can be objects of punishment, the statement said:

Yim's participation in the Pyongyang festival was an expression of noble patriotism to unbar the gate of division and fling it open for reunification at any cost, devoting her bloom of youth full of dreams, and a national historic grand act to lay a bridge of reunification through alliance with communism over the barrier of anti-communist division.

The righteous patriotic deed of Father Mun Kyu-hyon also should be estimated from this point of view.

Penalties must be passed not upon Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon but upon the No Tae-u group, the present rulers.

The sentences of heavy penalties upon Yim and Father Mun are part of the reactionary offensive to crush the practical will of our people for reunification through alliance with communism and build higher the barrier of division and confrontation by making them a political scapegoat for the building of a structure of one-party dictatorship.

Chongnyon Demands Yim Release

SK0702054690 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0520 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo February 6 (KNS-KCNA)—The No Tae-u puppet clique must stop at once the criminal trial of the envoys of reunification including student Yim Su-kyong and unconditionally and immediately release them, said the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) in a statement on February 5.

Student Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon who went to the North, one territory, crossing the death line and debated on national reunification, the cherished desire of the whole nation, should in no way be treated as "criminals," the statement stressed, and continued:

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan brands the fascist outrage of the No Tae-u puppet clique as a vicious challenge to the desire of the whole nation for reunification and as unpardonable anti-national crimes to stifle patriotism, and sternly denounces it in the name of the 700,000 Koreans in Japan.

The No Tae-u puppet clique turned down the new reunification proposal of the DPRK, going against the sentiments of the whole nation for reunification, and staged in succession fascist trials of the envoys of reunification and imposed heavy penalties upon them. This brought to light before the whole world its anti-national, anti-reunification nature.

All the evil laws including the anti-national, anti-reunification and anti-democratic "National Security Law" which regards the fellow countrymen as the "enemy" must be abrogated, an end be put to the fascist suppression of the democratic forces and all the political prisoners including Japan-resident Korean political prisoners be released.

North Students Demand Release

*SK0602003290 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1521 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] Pyongyang February 5 (KCNA)—Teachers and students of Kim Hyong-chik University of Education and Kim Chaek University of Technology respectively held meetings Monday to denounce the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u military fascist clique for imposing heavy penalty on woman student Yim Su-kyong.

Speeches were made at the meetings.

The speakers said that the No clique's brutal suppression of coed Yim Su-kyong and her companion is aimed at dampening the sentiments for reunification growing in South Korea, maintaining the tottering military fascist rule, aggravating North-South confrontation and perpetuating national division.

Stressing that coed Yim Su-kyong is a proud daughter of the nation and a passionate young student burning with patriotism who visited Pyongyang to stir more ardent desire for reunification in the hearts of fellow countrymen and left an unforgettable memory to all our youth and students and people, they declared that she can never be a target of punishment.

It is too clear that the No Tae-u group, afraid of the North visit by the young woman student and her companion, has no intention to realise "free travel" and "opening" on its lips, the speakers said, and adding: In

order to accelerate the reunification of the country, it is necessary to overthrow the present military fascist group of South Korea.

The South Korean military fascist clique's barbarous suppression of the reunification forces has been committed under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists. Although they are pretending ignorance of the recent trial, they can never conceal the true color of the backstage manipulator.

The South Korean students and people have already sentenced the No Tae-u military fascist clique to destruction and the fascist dictators revealed the last-ditch effort of the doomed by themselves.

The speakers urged them to give up the reckless fascist suppression and set free the envoys of reunification at once before facing a more disgraceful doom than their preceding dictators.

KCNA Reports on Trial

*SK0602051590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0458 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique staged a trial Monday at the Seoul District Criminal Court and sentenced woman student Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon who are under detention on charges of violating the notorious "National Security Law" to ten and eight years' imprisonment respectively, which was strongly protested by their families, according to a report.

Yi Chong-un, mother of Yim Su-kyong, said: It is an inhuman act that the fascist clique passed a unilateral judgement on Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon on charges of receiving orders from the North, without clarifying concrete facts, though it was clear that their visit to the North was purely motivated by the ardent desire for reunification.

She said she would immediately bring an intermediate appeal, noting that Yim Su-kyong made it clear several times that she had participated in the Pyongyang festival out of the desire for reunification but the court forced the trial, ignoring this.

Father Mun Chong-hyon, elder brother of Father Mun Kyu-Hyon, categorically rejected the penalties imposed upon woman student Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon by the fascist hangmen, saying "it is not a judgement. Brothers and sisters of the North and the South will surely become one before long."

When the trial was drawing to a close, observers sprang to their feet and shouted "Why do you impose prison terms on them who contributed to opening the road of reunification?" and Yim Su-kyong cried in response "I'll fight to the end for the reunification movement."

At that moment the song "our wish is reunification" encouraging coed Yim and Father Mun rang out from the observers.

Kim Yong-sam Meets New Yugoslav Ambassador

SK0702155490 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1532 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA)—Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam today met and had a conversation with Milan Seslija, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Yugoslavia to Korea, when he paid a courtesy call on him.

IZVESTIYA Cites Adulation of Kim Chong-il

PM0702090990 *Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian*
6 Feb 90 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent Aleksandr Zhebin dispatch: "KCNA on Slogans on Trees"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Feb—"Bright Star," "Great Man," and "Genius": That was what the people started calling Kim Chong-il—son of current DPRK leader Kim Il-song, whom the latter has officially declared his heir—immediately after his birth in 1942, so KCNA has reported. The 48th birthday of "Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il," member of the WPK [Workers Party of Korea] Central Committee Politburo Presidium and a secretary of the WPK Central Committee, will be celebrated in the republic as one of the "greatest national holidays."

KCNA reports that slogans carved on old trees are currently being discovered. They relate to the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, which ended in 1945 with Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial domination. More than 200 inscriptions devoted to Kim Chong-il have so far been found. The agency notes that these include many describing his birth as a "historic event" and proudly assessing the "appearance of a great guiding star" as a "great happiness for Korea" and a "national festival."

Moreover, "numerous slogans" have been discovered reflecting the "Korean people's desire from generation to generation to treat Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il—who from childhood, blessed with exceptional gifts and overcoming the severe trials of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, fostered a far-reaching plan to continue the revolutionary chuche cause—with deep respect."

"A bright star has risen under whose great name Korea will be glorified," "Korea's future is bright under the bright star of Paektu," "We will always revere the bright star of Paektu—1942," and other slogans talk of the people's resolve to follow Comrade Kim Chong-il as a "beacon of hope and travel tens of thousands of li along the path of the bloody struggle." These slogans show that "our people's deep respect for and confidence in Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has developed from roots in the past."

O Chin-u Speaks at Gift Presentation to Soldiers

SK0802052090 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0503 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song sent gold rings and silver knives ornamented with gold, silver and jewel and other precious gifts to nine trios of triplet soldiers of the Korean People's Army who are reliably defending the country, and their parents.

The gold ring (for girl) and the silver knife (for boy) carry the profound intention to let them live a long brilliant life as sons and daughters of the motherland, remaining loyal to it for ever like gold, silver and jewel.

President Kim Il-song bestows particular love and solicitude upon them, saying that the birth of many triplets is the sign of national prosperity. He granted an audience to the nine trios of triplet soldiers who were participating in the second meeting of the functionaries of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea in the Korean People's Army on December 25 last year before posing for a photograph with them.

Expressing great satisfaction over the fact that the triplets have stoutly grown up under the care of the party and are now standing guard over the posts in defence of the country, he said that they have grown up to be stalwart as they are as there are our party and our socialist system and taught them to devotedly serve the country and the people at all time as the sons and daughters of the party.

The triplet soldiers, who were born as blessed members of the generation and had the greatest honor and happiness under our socialist system, were deeply moved and rejoiced to receive again valuable gifts.

They are hardening their determination to be vanguard fighters in the sacred struggle to firmly guarantee the revolutionary cause of chuche by force of arms by intensifying combat and political training with boundless loyalty to the party and the leader as the sons and daughters of the party grown in the bosom of our party.

A ceremony for conveying the gifts sent by President Kim Il-song was held at the February 8 House of Culture in Pyongyang.

O Chin-u, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of People's Armed Forces, made an address for conveying the gifts.

Ecuadorian Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

SK0702154690 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1527 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA)—An Ecuadorian delegation led by Juan Carlos Camacho, member of parliament of Ecuador and chairman of the parliamentary group for friendship with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived here today by air.

Pak Song-chol Gives Report at Central Meeting*SK0802215390 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1506 GMT 8 Feb 90*

[Text] Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA)—A central meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture today to mark the 30th anniversary of the creation of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Attending the meeting were O Chin-u, Yon Hyong-muk, Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam and other senior officials.

Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, delivered a report at the meeting.

The reporter said the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song through the application of the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method, the traditional method of work of our party, staying in chongsan-ri for 15 days in February 1960, is the idea and method of mass guidance consistently maintained by our party in socialist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is the embodiment and development of the revolutionary mass line, a tradition of our party, adapted to the new realities of socialist construction."

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method fully embodies the principle of the *chuche* idea that man is the master of everything and he decides everything and the revolutionary mass line of believing in the strength of the masses and resolving all the problems in reliance upon them.

The essential features of this spirit and method are to give the first consideration to the people's interests and deal with everything in keeping with them, always go among the people and share sweets and bitters with them, solve all problems in reliance upon their wisdom and strength and closely rally the popular masses around the party and thus train them to be more independent and creative beings.

The reporter noted that this spirit and method is the most superior method of work which makes it possible to effectively administer socialist society and successfully accelerate socialist construction.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is the fundamental way of properly combining the party leadership and the revolutionary mass line by applying the principle of democratic centralism and the principle of comradeship in administering socialist society, so that the popular masses may firmly maintain their stand as the masters of the revolution and construction and enhance their role as such in every way.

The essence of the Chongsan-ri method is that the higher body helps the lower, and the superior assists those under him and always goes down to the work places in order to have a good grasp of the specific conditions and find correct solutions to problems, gives priority to political work, work with people in all undertakings and enlists the conscious enthusiasm and initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks.

Stressing that the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is the inheritance of and development in depth of the traditional revolutionary method of work of our party created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the reporter referred to the wise organization and guidance of our party in the struggle for putting it into practice after its creation.

While generalising the Chongsan-ri method, our party directed great efforts, above all, to the establishment of an orderly system of work whereby the officials of the party and the state bodies go down to the lower bodies and give a concrete help to their officials and the masses.

The generalisation of the Chongsan-ri method has been stepped up more dynamically through the efforts to implement the revolutionary mass line in the guidance and management of socialist economic construction.

While generalising the experiences gained in his historical on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri, Comrade Kim Il-song established the great *Tae'an* work system, the new agricultural guidance system and the scientific planning system and thus opened a most correct way of solving the problem of guidance and management of the economy in a scientific and revolutionary way in conformity with the intrinsic nature of socialist society and the demands of the developing reality.

The work to embody the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method assumed greater depth in the course of the modelling of the whole society on the *chuche* idea.

First of all, a new turn was effected in the work of party and state bodies and economic organs.

The outmoded method of work and the bureaucratic style of work were overcome and the revolutionary system of party work and the revolutionary and popular method and style of work established in the process of fully embodying the Chongsan-ri method in the party work as a whole.

The reporter said that the basic guarantee for the successful fulfilment of all the tasks facing us lies in applying the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method more strictly and thus uniting the entire people ever closer around the party and the leader and powerfully encouraging them to a constant upsurge in socialist construction. And he outlined the tasks for this.

What is important above all in embodying this spirit and method is that all the functionaries acquire the revolutionary viewpoint on the masses and go among the masses and carry out the revolutionary tasks in reliance upon their strength.

All the officials should make it their daily routine and habit to make themselves a harmonious whole with the producer masses in order to have a good grasp of the specific conditions and find correct solutions to problems, to give substantial guidance to their subordinates and fulfil revolutionary tasks in reliance upon the strength of the masses, upholding the revolutionary slogan of the party "Let the Whole Party Go Among the Masses!"

If we are to successfully carry out all the tasks facing us, the reporter stressed, we should constantly strengthen the party leadership of the revolution and construction and intensify the organisational and political work and thus carry through the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and strictly establish *chuche* in all provinces of social life under the slogan "Let Us Live Our Own Way!"

Sharing "Weal and Woe" With "Masses" Viewed

SK2901030990 Beijing International Service
in Korean 1100 GMT 27 Jan 90

[Text] In an editorial carried in the 26 January edition, NODONG SINMUN of Korea appealed to the leading cadres at all levels to share weal and woe with the people by going deep into the masses and make a good job of the movement for increasing production and conservation.

Saying that maintaining blood ties with the popular masses is the party's lifeline and that only a party that is deep-rooted among the masses can guarantee its leading role, the NODONG SINMUN editorial stated that ties between the party and the popular masses can mainly be realized through the cadres.

Noting that when the cadres make a good job of the work with people by going deeper into the masses, the masses will have trust in the party and vigorously follow the party, the editorial said that a party that stays among the masses is indelible forever and that it can overcome any ordeals.

The editorial said that what the ruling party will have to regard as the most dangerous and what it has to be most vigilant against is the tendency of bureaucratization.

The editorial also demanded that the cadres concentrate effort on providing better working and living conditions for the people by racking their brains more and doing more work with a humble, unsophisticated, and honest mettle.

Plenary Meeting of UAWPK Committee Held

SK0702155290 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1528 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA)—The 14th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea [UAWPK] was held in Pyongyang over two days.

Present there was Kim Chung-nin, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The plenary meeting discussed the tasks of the organisations of the union to carry through the tasks set forth by the great leader President Kim Il-song in his New Year address and the decisions of the 17th plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Pak Su-tong, chairman of the UAWPK Central Committee, made a report, which was followed by speeches.

The reporter and speakers called for thoroughly implementing "Theses on the socialist rural question in our country" and effecting a new turn in all domains of agricultural production by pressing ahead with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

They stressed that the agriculture-first policy of the party and the demand of the *chuche* method of farming should be carried through and the goal of grain production set by the party this year be hit without fail.

They called on the organisations of the union to conduct mass movements of various forms including a loyal socialist emulation for the creation of the "speed of the '90s" and do a substantial work to tap reserves for increased production and economy for the present.

South Korea

Further Reportage on North Nuclear Plant

Official Warns North About Plant

SK0902103690 Seoul YONHAP in English 1024 GMT
9 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 9 (YONHAP)—A South Korean Government official warned North Korea that it will become an "international pariah" if it constructs a nuclear reprocessing plant in defiance of world opinion.

Chon Pung-il, a director with the Science and Technology Ministry and an expert on atomic engineering, was commenting on a Tokyo-based report that North Korea may have a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant near Yongbyon, some 80 km north of Pyongyang.

The information-technology center at Tokai University in Japan Thursday reportedly said it had observed the nuclear facilities, which appear to be a power station and

a reprocessing plant, by computer analysis of infrared photographs taken by the French observation satellite spot last September.

Noting that North Korea has refused to sign the nuclear safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Chon said an IAEA meeting this month in Vienna would urge North Korea again to join the agreement.

North Korea joined the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1985 but delayed signing the fullscope safeguards agreement, arguing that it could not abide by the agreement because there is a nuclear threat against it. Under IAEA regulations, a treaty member should begin negotiations to sign the fullscope safeguard within six months and conclude the negotiations in 18 months. The IAEA cannot investigate North Korea's nuclear facilities to determine whether they are reprocessing plants for military purposes without its consent unless North Korea joins the agreement.

North Korea established an Atomic Energy Institute in Yongbyun in 1962 and imported a research reactor of two-megawatt class from the Soviet Union in 1965, on condition that it would return the radioactive waste. But North Korea constructed for itself in 1987 another reactor of 30-megawatt class that runs on natural uranium. Experts here said North Korea has 200-500 tons of radioactive waste, which is enough to reprocess into sufficient plutonium to make nuclear weapons.

Pictures of Plant Released

SK0902070090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0538 GMT
9 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 9 (YONHAP)—North Korea is constructing what appears to be an atomic power plant at Yongbyun near Pyongyang. Toshiyumi Sakada, director of the information-technology center of Tokai University, said Thursday.

Sakada said his center had confirmed the construction by computer analysis of infrared photographs taken by the French observation satellite spot at an altitude of 832 kilometers last September.

The photographs clearly show concrete structures that seem to be facilities for nuclear fuel, piles and housing for workers scattered along a big curve of the Kuryong River, which flows through Yongbyun, he said.

Professor Sakada said the structures are apparently facilities for an atomic power station and noted that there were rumors that North Korea had succeeded in building a test pile in the 1970s and a full-scale power plant in the 1980s.

He said that his center decided to release the photographs in order to attract international attention and persuade North Korea to allow an investigation because analysis shows the facilities could be used for military purposes.

It is the first time a private institution has confirmed that North Korea is constructing a nuclear power station.

Radio Moscow recently reported that North Korea was building four nuclear power plants with a generating capacity of 440,000 kilowatts, and a Japanese Foreign Ministry official in November revealed that an atomic fuel treatment plant was being constructed at a site North of Pyongyang.

JANE'S DEFENSE WEEKLY, an authoritative British publication, reported last September that a U.S. reconnaissance satellite had spotted construction at Yongbyun of nuclear test facilities and a high power pile of 50-200 megawatts.

North's Suspension of Talks Termed 'Regrettable'
SK0902063890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0543 GMT
09 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 9 (YONHAP)—South Korea expressed regret Friday that North Korea had called off all inter-Korean dialogue for the duration of the "Team Spirit" Korea-U.S. joint military exercise. "Such a step by North Korea to stop all dialogue between the South and North is very regrettable," National Unification Board Spokesman Choe Byung-ho said. "Our delegates to the inter-Korean talks will express their views soon."

There are four forums of inter-Korean discussion at present, including contacts between South and North Korean Red Cross officials.

Pyongyang's official Korean Central News Agency reported Friday that the North's delegates had decided "to refuse all dialogue with the South during the period of the Team Spirit '90 exercise."

The defense ministry announced Wednesday that Team Spirit, which has been held annually since 1976, will take place from Jan. 26 until April 25 with 190,000 military personnel, down from 19,000 over last year.

North Urged To Show Sincerity in Talks

SK0802015090 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
8 Feb 90 p 6

[Editorial: "Rupture of South-North Sports Talks"]

[Text] It is regrettable that sports talks between South and North Korea aimed at forming a joint team for the 11th Asian Games opening in Beijing Sept. 22, were virtually ruptured yesterday after nine rounds of negotiations lasting about a year.

The collapse came as the North Korean delegation stuck to their rejection of a South Korean proposal for arranging an apparatus to guarantee the inter-Korean agreement already reached on the formation of the joint contingent to the Beijing Asiad.

Yet, neither side declared the de facto rupture of the sports talks apparently lest it be blamed for the collapse,

an unhappy result for inter-Korean negotiations which will disappoint many of the homogeneous Korean people. Nevertheless they agreed there was no need to meet again.

In a three-point demand it made in yesterday's talks, the Pyongyang side suggested that the two sides jointly declare that they will never send separate teams to Beijing, continuously rejecting the Seoul bid to exchange a memorandum guaranteeing that both will separately participate in the Asian Games if the joint team does not work out at the last minute.

With this, North Korea has made it clear that it really intends to obstruct South Korea's participation in the Beijing Asiad, though it is not yet clear whether Pyongyang is ready to give up its separate participation or not, if the joint team does not work out in the long run.

Undisputedly, as the chief delegate from Seoul stated, the inter-Korean sports talks should not be abused for the purpose of preventing the other side from taking part in any international sports event by wheedling it into trying to seek nothing but an illusory forming of a joint team.

The inter-Korean accord on the formation of the joint team to participate in the Beijing games was to take effect on Feb. 1, and called for the launching of South-North machinery for the agreed formation of the joint team by Feb. 15.

Accordingly, there is no time to further delay sincere discussion of serious problems related to guarantees of the implementation of the agreement, with the deadline of June 22 for the entry of all teams participating in the Beijing Asiad drawing closer.

Deplorably, sports delegates from Pyongyang even used slanderous remarks against the South in yesterday's meeting without showing any sincere desire to understand Seoul's reasonable overture made to guarantee the accord on the sending of the joint team representing all Korea.

To recall, thus far Pyongyang has continued to use the inter-Korean sports talks for merely political purposes without really inner sincerity. For instance, despite the South-North talks held before the 1979 world table tennis championships in Pyongyang, North Korea eventually obstructed South Korea, a full member of the International Table Tennis Federation, from separate participation in the Pyongyang event.

After having proposed another round of sports talks for the formation of a joint all-Korea team to the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, Pyongyang unilaterally declared its boycott of the Olympiad following the suit of the Soviet Union. North Korea, which made an unjustifiable demand for the co-hosting of the 1988 Seoul Olympics with the intention of obstructing the successful holding

of the Seoul event, proved itself to be among only the few countries that did not partake in the Seoul Olympics.

After all this, we once again urge Pyongyang to show sincerity by Feb. 15, the deadline for launching the South-North joint body to work for the formation of the proposed joint sports contingent to Beijing. Our earnest call with patience is only to meet the national aspirations to display a united image and the excellent sports talent of the Korean people to the international community, thereby cementing the foundation for national reconciliation and eventually peaceful unification of the divided Koreas.

Makeup of Projected Inter-Korean Fund Reported

SK0702055690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0510 GMT
7 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 7 (YONHAP)—A fund designed to expedite economic exchanges between South and North Korea is likely to be set up by the National Unification Board in March, a highly-placed official at the board said Wednesday.

The board is consulting with the Economic Planning Board, the Finance Ministry and other related government agencies a law it drafted before introducing to the special National Assembly that opens Feb. 19, the official said.

The fund will be used to support joint ventures, resources development and material exchanges between the two Koreas. An operating committee will be formed with up to 15 members, including the national unification minister as chairman.

The size of the fund is reportedly to be between 200 billion won and 300 billion won (290 million and 435 million U.S. dollars) and will be built up gradually, said the official, who declined to be named.

Some 50 billion won to 70 billion won will be disbursed this year from the government's reserve fund.

The fund will be used not only for supporting joint ventures or resource development projects but to compensate Korean firms for losses incurred in barter deals with the North, thus contributing to an increase in inter-Korean economic exchanges, he said.

Meanwhile, a bill on inter-Korean exchange cooperation that the government introduced last year is likely to be passed during the upcoming special National Assembly session.

Lawmaker Views Korean Peninsula Question

SK0702120490 Moscow International Service in Korean
1100 GMT 4 Feb 90

[From the "Focus on Asia" program]

[Excerpt] Soviet magazine *ISTORIYA SSSR* in its January edition carried an article by ROK National Assemblyman (Yi Haeng-ku). In the article, the author pondered mutual relations with neighboring nations and the question of the Korean peninsula.

In the article, the author said: In my opinion, (?relations) between the ROK and the Soviet Union will (?improve) in 1992. This is because I think Moscow's perestroika and glasnost policy will have become (?fruitful) by that time and Moscow will become able to decide (?what to do) with Pyongyang so that the friendly relations between our two countries may start to develop in a natural manner.

Frankly speaking, I think that the prevailing international situation calls for the normalization of ROK-Soviet relations. This is because the perestroika and glasnost policy pursued by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is political and [words indistinct] and because the Soviet Union is said to (?unfailingly acknowledge) the existence of such a neighbor as the ROK.

Moreover, the ROK is a sovereign state with its own territory and economic system and with its own legislative, administrative and judicial branches [words indistinct]. At the same time, the ROK is an objective reality, regardless of what the Soviet Union feels about the (?existence) of the ROK and about its policy.

Mr. (Yi Haeng-ku) expressed his hope for the establishment of friendly ROK-Soviet relations. He was also sure that the United States and Japan as well would recognize North Korea before long and establish favorable relations with it.

This is because, he reasoned, at a time when the era of peaceful coexistence is opening in Northeast Asia, the Soviet Union and the PRC must recognize the ROK. On the one hand, relations between these countries must be normalized, and on the other, the United States and Japan must recognize North Korea. Then a mutual nonaggression treaty will be concluded between the North and South.

I would like to speak about the question of UN membership. As is known, neither South Korea nor North Korea is a UN member nation. This is because of the North Korea's dogged stand that the division of the Korean peninsula will be perpetuated, in case either of the two enters the United Nations. Such a view on the part of North Korea is supported by some socialist countries and developing nations. [passage omitted]

Pyongyang's Role in Drug Trafficking Discussed

SK0902101290 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
9 Feb 90 p 2

[Text] Although the lion's share of Golden Triangle heroin trafficking is controlled by Hong Kong-based

Chinese syndicates, there is evidence to support suspicions that north Korea may become more heavily involved in the heroin trade because its Asian intelligence base is nearby in Macao, a visiting international narcotics expert said yesterday.

The official, who wished not to be identified, noted that Pyongyang has a long and well-established record of bribery, smuggling and illegal arms-peddling overseas in addition to drug scandals.

In 1985, a Nepali drug smuggler was arrested inside the grounds of the north Korean Embassy after 75 grams of heroin and weighing scales were found inside his car which carried diplomatic tags registered with the north Korean mission, he said.

The official, who is working for international drug enforcement authorities, warned that the worldwide influx of heroin this year may reach unprecedented levels as the record-breaking 1,200-ton crop last year is eclipsed by this year's production, which is expected to reach a staggering 2,200 tons in the Golden Triangle alone.

"In 1987, for example, authorities confiscated 35 kg of heroin being transhipped from Thailand to the West via south Korea. Other unprecedented heroin hauls in Shanghai and elsewhere in Asia indicate that traffickers are quick to find alternate transit routes when crackdowns close down established ones," he explained.

Although south Korea has so far escaped the heroin abuse now plaguing South and Southeast Asia, heroin use has risen significantly and the country remains vulnerable to a rise in heroin trafficking as syndicates continue their constant search for alternate transit routes after crackdowns close down existing ones, he said. According to him, the use of crystalline methamphetamine, known as hiroppon in south Korea and Japan and ice in the United States, has risen significantly since 1984. Its actual yearly production is estimated to be at least 2,000 kg; about half is exported to Japan.

South Buddhist To Discuss Exchanges With North

SK0902131590 Seoul *YONHAP* in English 1209 GMT
9 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 9 (YONHAP)—A South Korean Buddhist priest will arrive in North Korea on Feb. 15 to discuss invitation of some North Korean Buddhist leaders to the South and promotion of South-North exchanges in the religious sector, it was announced here Friday.

The Chogye order, South Korea's largest Buddhism sect, said it will dispatch Sin Beobta, chief priest of the Kwaneum Temple located in Los Angeles, the United States, to Pyongyang to convey invitation letters to North Korean Buddhist leaders to a ceremony for dedicating a bronze Buddha image at the Peobju Temple on Mt. Songni in April.

In a news conference, Secretary General So Ui-hyon of the Chogye denomination unveiled that the invitations will be conveyed to seven Buddhists, including Pak Tae-ho, chairman of North Korea's Central Committee of the Buddhists Federation.

Also included in the invitation list are chief priests of the Pyohun Temple on Mt. Kumgang, the Pohyon Temple on Mt. Myohwang, the Yonghwa Temple in Pyongyang, the Kwanum Temple in Kaesong and two officials who will accompany them.

The South Korean monk, who made his first trip to the North last summer, will start his journey on Tuesday and is scheduled to enter North Korea via Hong Kong and Beijing, according to So.

So said the North Korean Buddhist delegates, if they accepted the invitation, would visit the South through the truce village of Panmunjom saddling on the border-line between the two Koreas.

In addition to attending the dedication on April 12, the Buddhists from the North would look around famous temples, industrial complexes and attend at religious gatherings in the South.

The Chogye order applied for the government permission to make contact with the North late last year and obtained permission late January.

USSR Asked To Influence North To Open Doors

SK0902083490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0744 GMT
9 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 9 (YONHAP)—South Korea has asked the Soviet Union through the United States to influence North Korea to open its doors and take steps to reduce tensions on the Korean peninsula, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said Friday.

The indirect request was delivered to the United States through diplomatic channels before the U.S.-Soviet foreign ministers' meeting in Moscow on Thursday and Friday, Choe said. "The government had consultations with the United States on lowering tensions on the Korean peninsula before the U.S.-Soviet foreign ministers' talks and asked Washington to convey to Moscow the request that the Soviet Union cooperate for the openness of North Korea and inter-Korean exchange," Choe said during a regular news briefing.

The Korean Government also asked the Soviet Union to cooperate in realizing simultaneous admission of South and North Korea to the United Nations, he said. "Our position is that we would not oppose improved relations between our allies, including the United States, and North Korea if the North abandoned its policy of communizing the South by force and admitted the necessity of peaceful co-existence by South and North Korea," Choe said.

"If North Korea shows such a flexible attitude, it could bring good momentum for simultaneous admission of both Koreas to the United Nations," he said.

The government's request to the Soviet Union, which has no diplomatic relations with South Korea, comes as the two nations are improving ties by exchanging consular departments in each other's capital to carry out limited consular functions. An informed source at the Foreign Ministry said Seoul has conveyed to Moscow its intention to seek improved ties with North Korea and asked it to exercise its influence on Pyongyang to open its doors.

The request was made when So Hyon-so, in Moscow to prepare for the opening of the Korean consular department, met with Yuriy Fadeyev, deputy director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's division in charge of Asian socialist countries, according to the source. These moves stem from the government's judgement that the foreign ministers of the two superpowers will deeply discuss the Korean problem, he said.

South Korea and the Soviet Union agreed to exchange consular departments as the first step toward establishing formal ties last December but have yet to open the departments, to be in the branch office of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Seoul and the representation of the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) in Moscow.

Past attempts by South Korea to join the United Nations were blocked by the Soviet Union and China, because the two allies of North Korea vetoed the bids as members of the U.N. Security Council. South Korea favors simultaneous entry to the world body but North Korea balks at this, arguing that it could perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula, split into the capitalist South and communist North at the end of World War II in 1945.

Progress of Soviet-Korean Consular Ties Reported

SK0702023290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0129 GMT
7 Feb 90

[Text] Moscow, Feb. 7 (YONHAP)—The Soviet Union's consular department in Seoul is likely to open this month to carry out limited consular functions, a South Korean diplomat stationed here said Tuesday.

The Soviet Union seems to be taking great care in designating the head of its consular department but may appoint a high-ranking official to Seoul, with which it has no diplomatic relations, said So Hyon-sop, a counselor preparing for the opening of Korea's consular department here.

The two countries agreed last December to open a consular department in each other's capital, a first step toward establishing ties between Seoul and Moscow.

It was agreed that the Soviet consular department will be in the office of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and

Industry in Seoul and the Korean mission in the representation of the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) in Moscow.

"Through my contacts with Soviet Foreign Ministry officials, including Yuriy Fadeyev, deputy director of the division in charge of Asian socialist countries, I have confirmed that the Soviet Government has yet to designate its head of consular mission in Seoul," So said in an interview with YONHAP NEWS AGENCY.

So arrived here Jan. 31 with two other Korean diplomats as leader of the preparatory team for the consular department, which the Korean Government wants to open as soon as possible.

"The Soviet Government appears discreet in selecting the chief of its consular department, but it is highly likely that a high-ranking diplomat will be accredited to Seoul to head the mission considering the importance of relations between the two nations," So said.

He also predicted the Soviet consular department may be opened this month.

Seoul has already appointed ambassador-level diplomat Kong No-myong, a former first assistant foreign minister, to head its consular department in Moscow.

The departments, to be manned by four diplomatic officers each, will carry out limited consular functions such as the issuance of visas, protecting the interests of each country and its citizens and maintaining government-level contacts between the two countries, which have been adversaries for more than 40 years.

South Korean media are calling the exchange "virtual establishment of consular relations," but the Soviet Union, an ally of North Korea, is reluctant to agree.

Korean Aircraft Enroute to Sakhalin

SK0802013490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0128 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 8 (YONHAP)—A South Korean jetliner chartered by the South Korean Red Cross was en route to the Soviet Far Eastern island of Sakhalin Thursday morning to fly 120 ethnic Koreans to Seoul.

It is the first time a South Korean plane has been given permission to touch down in the island's Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Airport.

The plane is due to return via Niigata, Japan, at 5 P.M. [0800 GMT]

A Korean plane chartered by the Red Cross flew relief supplies to Armenia on Dec. 19, 1988, when a strong earthquake hit the area, and a plane chartered by the Sports Ministry flew to Khabarovsk on Sept. 25 last year to pick up a 143-member team of athletes for the First World Korean Ethnic Sports Festival.

The Koreans, some of them stateless, will return to Sakhalin after being reunited with relatives in Korea from Feb. 9-27.

During World War II, tens of thousands of Koreans were sent to Sakhalin by the Japanese to do forced labor.

Aircraft Arrives

SK0902095490 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Feb 90 p 3

[Excerpt] A group of 120 Korean residents in the Soviet Far Eastern island of Sakhalin flew into Seoul yesterday aboard a Korean Air (KAL) jetliner at the invitation of the Korean National Red Cross (KNRC). The home-country visitors, most of them in their 60's and 70's, had tearful reunions with their separated families at the Kimpo International Airport and later participated in a welcome party hosted by KNRC president Kim Sang-hyop.

Red Cross officials said that the Soviet Koreans are scheduled to visit their hometowns and tour folk villages and industrial facilities for a 20-day stay in their fatherland before returning to Sakhalin March 1.

Earlier in the day, a chartered KAL airliner flew to Sakhalin via Niigata, Japan, to pick them up. [passaged omitted]

State Flights in Soviet Airspace Halted

SK0702034490 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Feb 90 p 3

[Text] The Soviet Union halted flights by South Korean passenger planes through Soviet airspace on their way to Europe Monday, one month after they were given temporary permission to use the short cut because of the closure of Anchorage Airport, an airline official said Tuesday.

The Soviets retracted permission for jets flown by Korean Air, one of two Korean airlines, to pass through their airspace on flights between Seoul and West European cities as operations at Anchorage have returned to normal after Redoubt Volcano stopped erupting recently, the official said.

The first flight to use the normal route to Europe through Anchorage was Paris-bound KE901 Monday evening, he said.

But it was agreed that Korean jetliners will be allowed to use Soviet airspace again if Anchorage Airport is closed, the official said.

Minister To Demand Exclusion From PFC List

SK0902032290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0922 GMT
9 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 9 (YONHAP)—Trade and Industry Minister Han Sung-su leaves for Washington on Saturday to participate in the 13th Korea-U.S. trade ministers meeting Feb. 12-13, the ministry said Friday.

Han is expected to demand in the meeting with Robert Mosbacher that Korea be omitted from a list of Priority Foreign Countries (PFC) to be designated by April 30 by the U.S. Government.

The two will review whether Seoul has implemented Super 301 and protected intellectual property rights as agreed in May last year, and will look at ways to expand mutual investments, technical cooperation and cooperation in the Uruguay Round.

Han is also scheduled to meet U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers Michael Boskin and members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

His itinerary includes a news conference Feb. 13 at the National Press Club in which he is to explain Korea's position on Korea-U.S. trade relations. He will return to Seoul on Feb. 18.

Energy Resource Delegation Leaves for Tehran

SK0902021390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0203 GMT
9 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 9 (YONHAP)—Energy and Resources Minister Yi Pong-so left Friday for Tehran at the head of the South Korean delegation to attend a meeting of the third Korea-Iran Joint Committee from Feb. 17-19.

Yi, who heads the 30-odd member Korean delegation, composed of officials from various ministries and corporate representatives, will consult with his Iranian counterpart Gholam Reza Aqazadeh and other officials in Tehran, on Korean firms participation in Iran's post-war reconstruction projects, including petrochemical plants and marine platforms.

The committee has not met since 1977 because of Iran's volatile political situation. The first committee meeting was in 1975 and the second in 1976.

Before arrival in Tehran, Yi will tour Oman and North Yemen to discuss mutual energy cooperation.

Japan Ambassador Restates Position on No Visit

SK0802074290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0707 GMT
8 Feb 90

[Excerpt] Seoul, Feb. 8 (YONHAP)—Yi Won-kyong, the South Korean ambassador to Japan, met with Vice Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama in Tokyo on Wednesday to restate the Korean Government's firm position that there must be a substantial improvement in

the legal status of Korean residents in Japan before President No Tae-u can visit Tokyo.

Kuriyama assured Yi that the Japanese Government would make its best efforts to solve the problem, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Chong Ui-yong said Thursday.

Also on Wednesday, Korean Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chong-ha summoned Japanese Ambassador Shinichi Yanai to his office to inform him that a hoped-for visit by No to Tokyo during the first half of the year would be postponed unless the issue was settled.

The flurry of diplomatic activity began on Monday, during a Foreign Ministry policy briefing, when No instructed Ministry officials to review the plan for his Tokyo visit if pending issues could not be resolved.

No was quoted as telling the officials that negotiations on the legal status of the descendants of Koreans who were forcibly taken to Japan during World War II should be completed as soon as possible to put the unfortunate past to rest. [passage omitted]

South Might Participate in Asian Games Alone

SK0802125890 Seoul Television Service in Korean
1200 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Text] Kim Chung-yol, chairman of the Korean Olympic Committee, today held a press conference and said that if the North Korean side does not send a sincere reply by 15 February concerning the formation of a single team for the Asian Games in Beijing, he will assume the rupture of current talks as an established fact and our side will prepare alone for participation in the games.

Officials, Experts Compose Arms Task Force

SK0902000190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
9 Feb 90 p 1

[Text] The government has organized a working-level task force to draft an official position for inter-Korean arms control including a change of U.S. military presence in the South, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

The task force, which is to be directly controlled by the Prime Minister's Office, will be headed by Yim Tong-won, dean of the state-run Institute for Foreign Affairs and National Security, and will be composed of eight officials from relevant ministries, spokesman Chong Ui-yong said.

The members will include Choe Mun-hyun, assistant national unification minister, Kim Sam-hun, director general for American affairs at the Foreign Ministry, and Pak Yong-ok, director general for external policy at the Defense Ministry, Foreign Ministry sources said.

Staff of the task force will be beefed up with experts from within and outside the government, if necessary.

A senior official said, "Arms control by the South and North seems inevitable in this decade marked by U.S.

moves to reduce its troops in the South and by the thawing of the East-West relations. We have to chart out our own schemes for the inter-Korean arms cut."

Pyongyang has repeatedly requested a complete pullout of U.S. troops from South Korea and for the curtailment of armed forces in the South and the North. Seoul has so far overlooked these calls as "peace offensive propaganda."

The official described Seoul's basic policy: arms control should be pushed ahead with in multi-phased steps—recognition of both governments and peaceful co-existence, followed by confidence building, arms control negotiation and finally the implementation of mutual accords on military cuts.

Ministry To Ask for Law on Defense Burden

SK0802043690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0142 GMT
8 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 8 (YONHAP)—The Defense Ministry plans to ask the National Assembly enact a special law to create a fund to pay South Korea's increased share of the defense burden, Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun said Wednesday.

The United States has persistently demanded that Korea increase its support for the stationing of U.S. troops here.

Korea spends about 2.2 billion U.S. dollars annually—1.9 billion dollars in indirect and 0.3 billion dollars in direct expenditures—in defense burden sharing.

If the law is enacted, the direct expenses will be borne by it, Yi said in a news conference.

On other matters, he said his ministry will draw up a five-year plan to develop the Agency for Defense Development into a center of national defense science.

Transfer of operational command of the Korean Armed Forces in peacetime could be discussed by Korea and the United States when the national defense staff headquarters is inaugurated in July, he said. The U.S. military exercises operational command over the Korean Armed Forces.

Korea and the United States could "study ways of transferring operational authority to our side from the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command if the unified command of the Korean military is in operation by July," he said.

Yi said negotiations on the relocation of a U.S. base in Seoul to a provincial area will begin in April.

On the annual "Team Spirit" joint Korean-U.S. military drill, Yi said reduction of the scope of the exercise or holding it once every two years can be studied in accordance with the response of North Korea and the situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula.

Further Reportage on Political Restructuring

Economists Condemn 'DLP' Policy

SK0802081890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0513 GMT
8 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 8 (YONHAP)—A group of dissident economists charged Thursday that the growth-oriented economic policies of South Korea's new ruling party will intensify industrial unrest and increase inflation.

The small group of intellectuals, the Citizens Alliance for the Practice of Economic Justice, said, "The new party's view that economic democratization will raise wages and discourage investment by private firms is very conservative and is exactly the same as the view held by those big businesses that support the party."

The tentatively named Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] is being forged by the merger of three recently dissolved parties—the ruling Democratic Justice Party, the Reunification Democratic Party and the New Democratic Republican Party.

In a statement, the group condemned the policies of the new conservative alliance as protecting the vested interests of Korea's haves at the expense of the have-nots.

The party's policies are the suppression of wage hikes and intervention by the authorities in labor disputes on one hand, and financial and tax benefits on the other hand. In other words, a policy of "sticks to laborers and carrots to businesses."

The organization, led by Pyon Yun-hyong, professor of economics of Seoul National University, urged the government to introduce the real-name financial transactions system concept of public land ownership as scheduled, accusing the government of trying to retreat from a policy to modify the maldistribution of wealth by exaggerating the economic crisis.

'Unprecedented' 'DLP' Formed

SK0902025990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT
9 Feb 90

[By Hong Sang-pyo]

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 9 (YONHAP)—An unprecedented conservative alliance became South Korea's new ruling party for all intents and purposes Friday, when the decision-making bodies of the old ruling and two former opposition parties formally resolved to join together as the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP).

Officials of the Democratic Justice (DJP), Reunification Democratic (RDP) and New Democratic Republican Parties (NDRP) elected their party heads co-leaders of the DLP, which has 216 seats in the 299-seat National Assembly by virtue of the merger.

It is the first time a ruling party and an opposition party have formed an alliance without being forced to by

martial law or other coercive measures in the more than 40 years of South Korean constitutional rule.

The 111 officials, from the DJP's Central Executive Committee, the RDP's Executive Council and the NDRP's Party Affairs Committee, adopted a party constitution that features a three-man leadership council, party regulations, a party platform, an inaugural declaration and a message to the people.

The DLP is expected to revise its constitution before its inaugural convention to make President No Tae-u the DLP president, Kim Yong-sam its chairman and Kim Chong-pil and Pak Tae-chun ordinary members of the five-member supreme leadership council.

Formal declaration of the merger, which leaves Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy alone in the opposition, will be followed by legal enrollment with the Central Election Management Committee on Feb. 15. No and the two Kims will be registered as co-leaders of the party.

The DLP, modeled after Japan's faction-racked ruling Liberal Democratic Party, is to form a floor negotiation group to deal with the 70-seat PPD. The "ceremonial" inaugural national party convention in mid-April will be attended by about 7,000 people.

"With firm determination to be the pivotal force for a new national history of democracy, prosperity and reunification, we are now raising the banner of the Democratic Liberal Party, assembling all national and democratic forces," the inaugural declaration said.

"Realignment of the political order is a national consensus if we are to make our nation highly advanced and advance reunification of the fatherland toward the 21st century," the message to the people said.

President No, in an address read by former DJP Chairman Pak Tae-chun, said, "The merger of the DJP, RDP and NDRP is not merely a transformation of the party political system but a qualitative change in our politics for the development of the nation."

"Our party, as a trustworthy entity of centrist, democratic and national forces, using changes of the world as an opportunity for reunification and hewing out national fortune, will realize national integration and takeoff," No said.

Kim Yong-sam said, "We have set a firm base to prepare for an improvement in South-North Korean relations and the day of national unification by realizing the grand integration of political forces that share one will."

Kim Chong-pil praised it as an "epoch-making event" and said the new party should take unlimited responsibility for the destiny of the people and the nation and do its utmost for national development and the people's happiness and prosperity.

But Kim Tae-chung's PPD denounced the merger as "anti-national, anti-democratic and anti-moral."

"Today, when one party was created by merging three parties, will be recorded as a humiliating day in the nation's history," said a resolution adopted in a caucus of PPD lawmakers.

Kim Tae-chung, who appears to fear that the creation of the DLP reduces his chances of becoming president, isolates him and slows or hampers the pace of democratization, said: "Our people, who repulsed the dictatorial regimes of Syngman Rhee, Pak Chong-hui and Chon Tu-hwan, will also defeat the merger of these three parties."

He vowed to struggle to frustrate the party, but made it clear that it would be done within the assembly and not on the streets.

Kim may be a forceful challenge to the new party despite its comfortable majority in the unicameral National Assembly and give it serious difficulties in handling legislative matters and other state affairs.

The DLP will fill top party posts soon. DJP secretary-general Pak Chun-pyung is expected to retain his post in the DLP, RDP secretary-general Kim Tong-yong will be floor leader and NDRP chief policy-maker Kim Yong-hwan will keep his title.

The new party will soon form a powerful 50-member executive body called the party affairs committee in which the three co-leaders, major party postholders and those heavyweights the three leaders designate from their former parties will be members, a DLP official said.

The executive body will be empowered to recommend the party's presidential candidate, revise the party charter and rewrite regulations.

The party will set up 20 special committees handling such matters as reunification, democratic reforms, international relations, tax reforms, labor disputes, environmental protection and human rights in a bid to strengthen its image as a policy-oriented party, the DLP official said.

It is still uncertain who will be most advantageously placed to lead the party and the government after No serves out his presidency, leaving unanswered the most important question regarding the future of the DLP.

But Kim Yong-sam, an eight-term opposition lawmaker, the longest among incumbent politicians, and Kim Chong-pil, who played a leading role in the 1961 military coup that brought Pak Chong-hui to power, served as prime minister under Pak and set up the then ruling party, are expected to be well placed as faction leaders to become head of the government if the parliamentary cabinet system is adopted.

It was reportedly agreed that the new party will replace the current presidential system by revising the Constitution.

Published reports also have it that No tacitly agreed that Kim Yong-sam will become prime minister under the cabinet system.

Some DJP leaders have engaged in fierce competition for the leadership of party, apparently fueling a feud, according to sources in the old ruling party.

The leaders are Yi Chong-chan, Kim Yun-hwan, Yi Chun-ku, Yi Han-tong, all are former DJP secretaries-general, and Pak Chol-un, first state minister for political affairs.

Public opinion is still split over the alliance, with critics mostly dissidents, radicals and liberals branding it "a political deal" attempting to retain one-party rule.

They claim that the realignment may also deepen regional animosity, a chronic ill in Korean politics, especially among voters in the Cholla Provinces, Kim Tae-chung's political bastion, as Kim's PPD was left out in the cold. Cholla region has one-fifth of Korea's 42 million citizens.

But No and the two Kims have said the "Our-Party" mentality, which has been further solidified since the April elections in 1988 that brought the four-party system with three opposition party as a combined majority, has aggravated national division.

* Trade Prospects With Hungary Examined

902C0075A Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN
in Korean 11 Nov 89 p 3

[Special Feature by Yi Son-ki, president of Korean Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA): "Prospects of ROK-Hungary Economic Exchange"]

[Text] Interest in Hungary—a small country with a population of 10 million situated at the central traffic junction of East and West Europe—is mounting on the eve of President No Tae-u's visit scheduled for 22 November. Since its inception as a republic in 1946, Hungary has pushed forward with reforming its socialist economy more successfully than any other communist country.

In 1968 it became the first East European country to implement a "comprehensive economic plan" in an effort to partially graft a market economy on its centralized planned economy. Since then it has pursued its economic policy aimed at gradually introducing a market economy open to the outside world.

In an effort to expand its ties with the outside world, Hungary successively joined the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1973 and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 1982, and became the first East

European country in June 1988 to sign a trade and economic cooperation agreement with the EC.

Last year in particular, Hungary established a futures exchange market for the forint and introduced a value-added tax system as an initial step to mix its economy with capitalism. Beginning 1 January this year, it radically modified the basic principle of state ownership, the backbone of the socialist economy. In addition, it changed the traditional form of state enterprise into West European capitalist forms, such as stock companies and joint investment firms and drastically simplified the procedures for the introduction of foreign capital.

Currently, Hungary is in a period of transition to a stable market-oriented economic system, and is trying to back up its economic reforms politically, through measures such as a referendum on the method of electing the chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet (the president) scheduled for this November and a general election slated for next June under a plural party system.

As for our exchanges with Hungary, following our government's 23 June 1973 proclamation on peaceful national reunification, exchanges began on a very limited scale in the form of entering our export goods in Budapest trade fairs under the names of middlemen. But beginning in the mid-1970's, with the signing of a currency exchange agreement between the banks of the two countries, exchanges got under way mainly in the form of commodity trade between the two countries.

With the establishment of a department in KOTRA in April 1980 to provide support for trade with block countries, our firms expanded its bases for trade with communist countries, and KOTRA set up its Budapest trade house in December 1987, the first in socialist countries. Shortly afterward, in March of last year, the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce established its Seoul trade office, and with the establishment of ambassadorial-level diplomatic relations between the two countries on 1 February of this year, economic exchanges have developed onto the level of entrepreneurial cooperation through investment and by other means.

In its trade with Hungary, Korea registers approximately \$38 million in export and \$13 million in import as of the end of September this year. The exports and imports in the past 1 year stood at \$22 million and \$8 million or more respectively, and the annual two-way trade as of the end of this year are expected to total \$60 million in value.

Korea exports mainly textile, electronic, and other manufactured goods to Hungary and imports mainly primary and semi-processed goods such as steel materials, finished aluminum goods, plastic materials, light bulbs, and foods. Meanwhile, as for industrial cooperation between the two countries, Samsung Electronics has already established a joint firm with its Hungarian partner in advance of shipping a color TV assembly plant with an annual capacity 150,000 sets to Hungary next March. Late last year Daewoo Corporation signed joint venture contracts to operate a financial

firm and take over and operate an existing hotel and is currently getting ready to move into Hungary through joint investments.

In addition, Samsung, Goldstar, and Daewoo have their branch offices in Budapest; Technoimpex, a Hungarian overseas trading firm dealing with machinery, is in operation in Seoul; and (Meriko Co.), a firm dealing in medical instruments and supplies, is scheduled to operate in Seoul soon.

Hungary is our trading partner which is playing a leading role in realizing economic exchanges between our country and communist bloc countries.

With the improvement in the ROK-Hungarian relationship, bilateral exchanges have made visual and rapid progress, and this tendency will clearly gain momentum as Hungary opens its markets wider and expands economic reforms for the following reasons:

First, Hungary's economic reform and market opening are most extensive in substance, making Hungary the most Westernized country in entire East Europe, and recently, the pace of Westernization has been accelerating.

Second, it cannot be overlooked that Hungary is expected to play a role as a forward post for our firms in increasing trade with countries in Western and Eastern Europe. Particularly, with the scheduled EC market integration by the end of 1992, Hungary is assured of a most favored nation status in its export to the EC. Thus Hungary has a strategic value as a detour export base for selling our electronic and textile goods to EC countries.

Third, the investment atmosphere is maturing through various agreements between the two countries. The governments of the two countries have signed agreements in many areas, such as an investment guarantee agreement, a trade and economic agreement, an agreement concerning double taxation, a scientific and technological agreement. In addition, the system of mutual cooperation between the organizations of the two countries in charge of bringing each other's economic circles together is well in place, and this institutionally backs up smooth exchanges.

The current Hungarian "Foreign Investment Introduction Law" permits the incorporation of a firm in Hungary with a 100 percent foreign capital. In addition, the law guarantees the remittance of profits and the recovery of the capital investment and completely exempts the cooperation tax for 5 years. Prospects for the exchange of goods are also bright.

The Hungarian tariff rate on our electronic goods, the leader in our export, has been lowered to a 15 percent level from 30 to 45 percent in 1988, bolstering bright prospects of import liberalization.

Particularly, beginning next year, the current permit system will be replaced by a notification system on more than 60 percent of Hungary's total export goods, and the percentage of imports made exclusively by Hungarian

foreign trade agencies will be reduced to less than 20 percent. As a result, the demand for Korean manufactured goods is expected to rise on a sustained basis.

Unlike our exports to Hungary, our imports from Hungary have not increased by leaps.

However, the importation of products in which Hungary holds a competitive edge—such as pharmaceuticals, photo films, raw leather, tiles, wines, and canned food—is expected to make a steady increase as a result of the measure taken by the Hungarian Government to assist local producers and private enterprises by permitting them to deal directly with foreign buyers.

In addition, when joint ventures with Western firms go into full operation, our imports from Hungary are expected to increase.

This projection is based on the long-term prospect that Hungarian reforms and market opening will proceed in the same way they are proceeding now. But there are still many restrictive factors in the promotion of short-term cooperation.

In addition to the backwardness of the infrastructure such as the communications network, assessing the prices for factory sites is not an easy task. There are many other problems that cannot be overlooked, such as the laissez-faire wage policy for firms operating with foreign capital, bureaucratic irrationality, a shortage of skilled workers, and the low labor productivity.

As pointed out in a U.S. State Department report prepared in connection with President Bush's visit to Hungary, when a firm seeks to operate in Hungary, it should take into consideration many factors such as how to improve business operation, how to expand the sales network, and how to retrain its employees. In addition, a government-level credit should be offered on a project-by-project basis. This is because an economic cooperation fund provided without specifying its use will only make Hungarian firms insolvent.

At any rate, it is clear that the coming official visit to Hungary by our president will work as a catalyst for expanding exchanges between the two countries.

* Prospects for ROK-USSR Economic Cooperation

902C0099A Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
14 Dec 89 p 5

[Report by Paek Sung-hun of roundtable discussion of the mutually complementary nature of the nascent South Korean-Soviet economic relationship; roundtable panel includes Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the South Korean-Soviet Economic Association; Yi Son-ki, president of the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation; Pak Song-sang, director of the Industrial Research Institute; Choe Chong-ki, a professor at Seoul University; Yim Tong-sung, director of the Samsung Economic Research Institute; and Chang Haeng-hun, managing editor of the TONG-A ILBO, who moderated the discussion]

[Text] On 8 December 1989, the Governments of South Korea and the Soviet Union officially announced the establishment of consular ties between their two countries. The event marked the end of 85 years of void that began in 1904, when the czarist Russia severed all diplomatic relations with the imperial court of Korea. Thereupon, we of TONG-A ILBO, jointly with the South Korean-Soviet Economic Association (chaired by Chong Chu-yong, the honorary chairman of the Hyundai Group), arranged a discussion meeting with a group of concerned experts for the purpose of reviewing the prospective course of economic cooperation between South Korea and the Soviet Union in the 1990's. We also met with (V. Nasirov), chief of the trade office in Seoul, the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and listened to his views as a Soviet citizen on the outlook of South Korean-Soviet economic cooperation and diplomatic relations. (editor's note)

[Chang] South Korean-Soviet relations seem to be developing at a pace faster than expected. With South Korea and the Soviet Union having agreed to establish de facto consular ties, making it possible for their respective consular offices to perform the consular function beginning 8 December 1989, it seems reasonable to assume that the economic, trade, cultural, and human interchanges between the two countries will become increasingly active. On this historic occasion marking the establishment of South Korean-Soviet consular ties, I wish to have an exchange of views with you gentlemen on a broad range of questions such as what are the chances of our making economic inroads into the Soviet Union; what areas show brighter prospects in terms of economic cooperation between the two countries; what is in the background of the importance with which the Soviet Union views economic cooperation with South Korea; whether there is a linkage between the Soviet Union's domestic condition and South Korea-Soviet economic cooperation; and is there a danger of possible North Korean attempts to destruct economic cooperation between South Korea and the Soviet Union. To begin with, I would like to hear your views on the question of whether or not Gorbachev's economic reforms will succeed and what are the economic realities the Soviet Union is confronted with now.

Pak Song-sang: Gorbachev has demonstrated an enormous drive for reforms; he seems to be trying to achieve both political and economic reforms simultaneously. Western experts believe, however, that, although he has accomplished much on the political side, his economic reform policy ran into resistance by the conservative force including the bureaucrats and has failed to produce tangible results. Believing that Gorbachev's failure to carry through his reform policy is likely to increase the possibility of a takeover by the conservative force and fearing that such an eventuality will turn the world back into the cold war mode, nations of the West are now leaning toward a consensus that they should, for now at least, help Gorbachev with his reform policy.

Choe Chong-ki: With all his aggressive efforts to promote reforms, Gorbachev has yet to achieve any significant result in the economic area, although he has scored a diplomatic gain in the form of arms reduction. From South Korea's standpoint, the desirable course is to help Gorbachev in nonpolitical areas by promoting economic cooperation in such a way—especially by contributing toward increased production of essential consumer goods—to help his reform policy succeed.

Yim Tong-sung: First of all, two different scenarios can be imagined on the fate of Gorbachev's reform policy: one is that it will fail and there will be a drastic reversal to the past; the other is that it will take some time but will succeed in the end. I hold the second view. But its future success depends on a number of important variables. One of them is the problem of nationalist unrest, which poses the biggest political stumbling block. The point here is that should such unrest evolve into a crisis situation and if Gorbachev fails to control it, the conservative force might very well come to the fore as happened in China at the time of the Tiananmen Square incident. Another is an economic problem: this is the fifth year of Gorbachev's reform efforts, and yet production is still sluggish, consumer goods are still in short supply, and the people's wants are not being satisfied—in other words, Gorbachev has been unable to show tangible results of economic growth.

Because the economic reform effort in the Soviet Union is aimed at shedding its stagnation by improving the productivity through a partial introduction of the market-economy system but without dismantling the planned-economy structure, it is bound to take a long time.

If this premise of my argument—i.e., that Gorbachev's economic reform will succeed eventually—proves to be a house of cards, then any discussion of South Korean-Soviet economic cooperation will become moot.

Chong Chu-yong: The U.S. State Department holds the view that Gorbachev faces no significant threat even from the Soviet military because he enjoys a nationwide support base and has the deliberative organ and the KGB under his control. In short, the State Department's view is that Gorbachev, because he has such enormous power, will be able to overcome all the difficulties and to bring his reform efforts to a successful conclusion. Take, for example, the coal-miners' strike of last summer: it ended with a wage hike for the miners and the ouster by vote of the mine supervisor belonging to the conservative camp, giving a further boost to the force supporting Gorbachev. For this reason, those of the West regard the affair as a victory for Gorbachev.

[Chang] The Soviet Union is rich with natural resources such as coal and natural gas, and it is geographically close to us. Let us now discuss the possibilities of our making economic inroads into the Soviet Union—the likely sector of industry and region to be targeted and the methodology to be used as viewed from our perspective.

Chong: Right now the Soviet Union is working on a plan to develop natural-gas mining in the area between Sakhalin and the Maritime Province of Siberia. For the last 3 years the United States has been a participant in the talks concerning the development of this project. We, too, have been participating in it as an observer. Once the development work begins by major petroleum companies, if our companies can get in on it at an early stage, I believe it will help solve our energy problem and contribute to the development of our petrochemical industry, bringing significant benefits to South Korea's economy. One can look upon economic cooperation between South Korea and the Soviet Union with expectations that it will create a major turning point leading to the second leap forward by South Korea's economy. The United States and Japan are planning to invest in the Soviet Union's mammoth petrochemical project costing \$2.2 billion. In fact, Japan is already participating in the project with an initial investment of \$4 million. South Korean companies, too, ought to join forces and try to get in on this project.

Yim: South Korean-Soviet economic cooperation will have to be mutually complementary in nature. From the South Korean standpoint, the Soviet Union not only is a vast market but also is a nation rich in resources such as coal, timber, natural gas, and marine products, making it a suitable economic-cooperation partner for South Korea, a nation that must cultivate new markets and must also secure resources. From the Soviet standpoint, South Korea looms as a nation advanced in the production of consumer goods that are so needed by the Soviet people. As such, it is fair to say that the two countries can be mutually complementary. In addition, the Soviet Union maintains world-class standards in such basic scientific fields as aerospace and military technologies; for this reason, I believe there is plenty of room for possible cooperation in the areas of technology that have not yet been commercialized.

[Chang] What do you think is the reason for the special importance the Soviet Union attaches to its economic cooperation with South Korea?

Pak: The Soviet Union is hoping to get South Korea's help in developing its abundant natural resources and in solving the problem of the consumer-goods shortage in the Russian Far East Region and thereby redressing the feeling of discontent among the populace of that region. This being the case, the right approach for South Korea to take, I believe, is to get started with small-scale investments in the production activity involving consumer goods such as soap, cigarette lighters, and toys.

Choe: The Soviet Union is trying, as a priority objective, to increase the production of the necessities of life at a low cost by absorbing into the civilian economy the 500,000 soldiers freed as a result of a reduction in forces and by converting munitions plants into consumer-goods factories. Logically, therefore, it is in the pursuit of this economic policy where the Soviet Union needs South Korea's help. Once South Korea's help begins to

produce tangible results, nothing would stand in the way of normalization of full diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Pak: Because of the issue involving the four islands north of Hokkaido, basically Japan's attitude is negative when it comes to cooperating with the Soviet Union; even when Japanese companies decide to make inroads into the Soviet market, they seem to prefer investing in the service sector rather than in the consumer-goods manufacturing activity. As for the United States, up until recently it had been in the cold-war mode vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. It is under these circumstances that the Soviet Union has taken note of the successful operations of South Korean companies in Middle East, whose progressive entrepreneurial spirit has earned a high mark from the Soviets. This is why the Soviet Union is desirous of promoting economic cooperation with South Korea.

Yi Son-ki: Given the Soviet reality marked by woeful inadequacies in infrastructures including roads, harbors, communications, and electricity, measures will have to be devised for the expansion of these facilities if South Korean companies hope to make meaningful inroads into the Soviet economic scene.

Chong: I believe we ought to push forward economic cooperation with the Soviet Union while looking far into the future of our economy. On my visit to the Maritime Province of Siberia, I found the region well prepared in terms of infrastructures such as harbor facilities, roads, and electricity. Moreover, the region is geographically close to South Korea; it has an ice-free port; and it is a region that can have potentially significant impact on North Korea as well. The port city of Nakhodka allows foreigners to make 100-percent equity investments; this and other local provisions make the investment climate so favorable that Nakhodka is the least likely place for our enterprises to fail. Once we prove successful with a few projects in the Soviet Union, it would then be possible for us to make additional project proposals. The timber project we are undertaking there is scheduled to go into production next year [1990]; shipments to and from the project site will be via international waters close to the North Korean coastline, which is the reason why I plan, as a precautionary contingency measure, to hire a Soviet national to serve as captain of the ship.

[Chang] What about potential problem areas that warrant particular attention when we go forward with economic cooperation with the Soviet Union?

Chong: Ignoring the inadequacy of its own preparations, the Soviet Union is blaming South Korea for the lack of progress in the bilateral economic cooperation. I believe this is due to the still apparent inability on the part of the Soviets to understand the entrepreneurial principles and operational approach of a capitalist market-oriented economic system. Be that as it may, I am convinced that beginning next year [1990] the bilateral economic cooperation will become significantly more active and will

show tangible results. Concern is being expressed in some quarters that, in their race to make inroads into the Soviet market, South Korean businesses might once again wage excessive competition among themselves as they did in the Middle East, but this is unlikely because today the given conditions and circumstances are different. In the interest of maintaining good relations with the Soviet Union, I believe it behooves South Korea to get actively involved in the Soviet Union's consumer-goods sector covering items such as coal, timber, marine products, and soap. Some Western countries are pursuing only their own profits by resorting to the free-market business practices with no thought of helping the Soviet Union, but we South Koreans are prepared to render a helping hand to the Soviet Union through active cooperation on matters which are beneficial to us as well. In this connection, I believe it would be a good idea to have a contractual agreement drawn up to include a condition whereby the foreign currency paid to the Soviets by South Korean companies purchasing raw materials such as coal would be made available to those South Korean businesses establishing operational bases in the Soviet Union to be used for their local procurement of raw materials.

[Chang] South Korean-Soviet economic cooperation is likely to draw nervous attention from the neighboring countries. Is it not possible for North Korea to try to obstruct South Korean-Soviet economic cooperation?

Choe: It is a firm policy stand of the Soviet Union that North Korean meddling shall not be tolerated so long as South Korean-Soviet economic cooperation is beneficial to the Soviet Union. This can be seen as evidence of the Soviet Union's acceptance of the existence of two sovereign states on the Korean peninsula; it also indicates that the Soviet Union is not paying much attention to North Korea in its consideration of economic cooperation with South Korea.

Yi: Once we establish and maintain close relations with the Soviet Union, which can be regarded as North Korea's suzerain state, I believe the tension between South Korea and North Korea will automatically ease.

Yim: Although South Korean-Soviet economic cooperation is potentially very promising, short-term results cannot be expected. Our trade with the Soviet Union amounted to \$200 million in 1988; in 1989 it exceeded \$400 million as of the end of October. The upward trend is likely to continue. But in the investment field, progress will be slow in coming due to the shortage of foreign currency and problems related to systems.

Choe: The South Korean Government ought to actively encourage, rather than restrain, Korean companies to make inroads into the Soviet Union. But South Korean businessmen must refrain from making random promises to the Soviet side—promises that indicate that major joint ventures could be imminent. Making such promises, I believe, is what has led to the discontent on the Soviet side.

Burma

Troops Seize Mon Camp at Three Pagoda Pass

BK0902113690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1118 GMT
9 Feb 90

[Text] Bangkok, Feb 9 (AFP)—Burmese Government troops have seized an anti-Rangoon guerrilla stronghold at the Three Pagoda Pass on Burma's southeastern border with Thailand, a senior Thai Border Patrol Police (BPP) officer said Friday [9 February].

The camp, belonging to the Mon minority insurgency group, fell following heavy fighting late Thursday night, BPP Colonel Loetchai Pinthong said by telephone from Sangkha Buri, in Thailand's border province of Kanchanaburi, some 130 kilometers (80 miles) east of here.

Six Mon Independent Army guerrillas were killed at the Three Pagoda Pass base, just across from the Thai border, the officer said.

Since their dry season offensive against ethnic minority guerrillas started late last year, Burmese troops have overrun a string of guerrilla strongholds along Burma's border with Thailand.

The fall of the Three Pagoda Pass stronghold was preceded in the past few days by the capture of two positions at Thay Baw Bo and Wawle, belonging to the Karen National Union, the strongest minority guerrilla group of a dozen fighting for autonomy Rangoon since Burma's independence from Britain in 1948.

Burmese troops also seized recently Kachin Independence Army base near the Chinese border in north-eastern Burma.

Insurgents Attack Outpost Near Thanbyuzayat

BK0902081890 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Text] Insurgents have been disrupting local peace and tranquillity and carrying out activities aimed at causing trouble and killing and maiming people by shooting with small arms and rocket launchers on public roads and places.

At 0955 on 8 February about 60 insurgents led by (Naing Htawara), lieutenant from the Mudon township brigade of the NMSP [New Mon Stat Party] attacked a police outpost at the entrance to Thanbyuzayat. They attacked from the (Pala) road side, south of the town with small arms and launchers. An army unit on routine patrol arrived at the scene and the insurgents retreated the way they came.

Because of the attack, five persons—township judge U Han Tin and four people's police force members—were killed and five others—a male and four female civilians—were wounded. A microwave station was slightly damaged. It was learned army units are pursuing the retreating insurgents.

Offshore Tin Concession Granted to Thai Group

BK0502043390 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
5 Feb 90 pp 17, 26

[By Bunsong Khositthotthana]

[Text] Phangnga—Burma has awarded Sea Exploration and Mining, a Thai mining group controlling 99 tin suction boats, the first offshore tin mining concession granted to a foreign company.

The agreement signed recently in Rangoon with the state-owned Mining Enterprise entitles Sea Exploration and Mining (SEM) the right to mine for tin over 200,000 rai in the mergui archipelago, some 140 kilometres off the Thai province of Ranong. SEM vice chairman Kriangkrai Siwichai and director Nawa Saifug said the accord, which is valid for three years with a two-year extension option, followed seven months of talks with the Burmese authorities.

In return for the concession, SEM paid Burma two million baht for exploration data obtained using Asian Development Bank aid and will turn over 31.6 percent of production to the Burmese mining unit.

SEM will also have to employ Burmese nationals for 10 percent of its total workforce in the first year and 20 percent in the second year.

Nine other mining companies including Thai, Singaporean and Indonesian firms are also seeking Burmese tin mining concessions, mostly in the Andaman Sea.

The accord marks a new era by providing a more promising alternative for Thailand's southern miners who are faced with a substantial decline in production due partly to depleting reserves in areas off Ranong, Phangnga and Phuket.

Mr Kriangkrai said SEM, which pulls together 99 of the 150 tin suction boats operating along the southern west coast which are mostly individually owned and known by the industry as the Dibuk Andaman group, is enthusiastic about the tin potential in the concession.

He said the area was believed to have the same veins of tin as well of the same high quality (72 percent tin in concentrate) as those in the Thai southern provinces. The area has also hardly ever been mined.

SEM suction boats plan to start mining the area, some 18 kilometres off the Burmese coast in 18 metres of water, next month, with an expected combined daily offtake of 100 tons.

The Thai fleet can operate in water depths of up to 50 metres and can also operate up to nine months of the year in Burmese waters without being affected by monsoon seas.

The company, incorporated with initial registered capital of five million baht, will invest about 30 million baht to set up an ore dressing plant in Mergui. The tin will

then be brought to Thailand for refining at the Thailand smelting and Refining Co smelter in Phuket.

Cambodia

Round-Table Talks Held With Australian Official

*BK0702115390 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1058 GMT 7 Feb 90*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 7—Round-table talks between the State of Cambodia and Australia were held here yesterday to discuss the situation in Cambodia, the preparation for the administrative structure, and issues relating to general elections to be held in Cambodia.

The talks were attended on the Cambodian side by Hor Nam Hong, minister of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia and assistant to Chairman Hun Sen for Justice and Foreign Affairs.

The Australian side was represented by Robert B. Merrillees, head of the International Organization Department of the Australian Foreign Ministry.

Premier Ready To Meet With Japanese Official

*OW0902090390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0718 GMT
9 Feb 90*

[Text] Phnom Penh, Feb. 9 KYODO—Kampuchean Prime Minister Hun Sen is ready to meet a Japanese diplomat who will be visiting here next week, government sources said Friday, indicating Phnom Penh's keenness about the first visit here by any Japanese official since the Phnom Penh Government was established 11 years ago.

Japan does not recognize the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh Government but supports the guerrilla forces of Democratic Kampuchea as the only legitimate representative of this war-torn country.

Admitting that a meeting between the prime minister and Masaharu Kono, director of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asian Affairs Division, will be unusual from the protocol point of view, one of the sources said the important thing is that a Japanese envoy will be visiting here.

The prime minister does not normally meet a junior-ranking official unless the official carries a personal letter from a government leader, the source said.

Another government source earlier hinted at the possibility of a meeting of Hun Sen and Kono, by saying, "The highest leader of this country" is ready to meet the Japanese envoy.

Though ranked third in the leadership lineup, Hun Sen is seen as the top leader as far as day-to-day government affairs are concerned.

The sources said it is certain that Ho Nam Hong, Hun Sen's top adviser on foreign affairs, will meet the Japanese diplomat during his week-long stay here beginning next Thursday.

Kono will be visiting here as a Foreign Ministry official but will not carry a diplomatic passport in order not to give any impression that Japan recognizes the Phnom Penh Government, Japanese sources said.

During talks with Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunchawan in Bangkok last month, Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said Kono's visit to Phnom Penh does not signal a change in Tokyo's policy toward Kampuchea.

While here until February 22, the envoy is expected to meet Kampuchean officials for talks on an economic relief program which can be implemented when peace has been restored in Kampuchea.

Hun Sen has expressed hope that Japan will help his country in industrial modernization.

Japan and Australia share the chairmanship of a committee for the recovery of Kampuchea that was set up at international peace negotiations held in Paris last August.

Kono's trip here follows a visit earlier this week by an Australian delegation led by Robert Merrillees, chief of the Foreign Ministry's International Organization Department.

Visiting Canadian Group Urges Increase in Aid

*BK0502041590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
5 Feb 90 p 3*

[Text] Canadian aid agencies should increase their assistance to Cambodia, according to members of a fact-finding mission.

The group, comprising representatives of five Canadian non-governmental organisations and one embassy official, returned to Bangkok on Friday [2 February] after a five-day tour of Cambodia.

Ian Filewood of the Canadian Council for International cooperation said they spoke with government officials, aid workers and ordinary people.

He reported delegation members were impressed by the country's "incredible potential" and the people's enthusiasm to rebuild their lives.

Mr Filewood said the group was "very, very happy" to learn the Canadian government would resume official development assistance to the country.

Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark announced last Friday that aid would be restored to Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos.

In a speech to the House of Commons, Mr Clark said Canada's position remains "grounded in a determination never to allow the Khmer Rouge back into power."

At the same time, he supported the Khmer Rouge's involvement in peace negotiations as a way to avoid further civil war.

Mr Yendall, representing the Canadian Embassy in Bangkok, noted Canada does not have plans for direct bilateral assistance. But money would be available to help non-governmental organisations (NGOs) carry out their work, if it was shown such projects were successful.

After visiting more than 20 aid projects, Yendall said: "My report will be positive."

Asked if this meant Canada wanted normal relations with the current regime, Mr Yendall said Canada supported the UN peace proposal and would continue its active role in the process.

"A move at this point to recognise one the the parties involved would be premature," he said.

Mr Filewood noted that the people of Cambodia, including government officials, welcomed the UN proposal. But he added: "We should respect the efforts and integrity of people administering the country right now.

"Everywhere we went, we saw people doing a good job of administering their country."

Regarding reports of corruption, Mr Yendall said no non-governmental organisations reported corruption had affected aid delivery.

Mr Filewood cautioned that Cambodia does not have the infrastructure to handle easily a large influx of aid. The delegation recommended agencies be sensitive to this problem.

But Mr Filewood expressed confidence aid workers would be free to travel and work in many areas of the country.

"We see no problem helping people improve their lives. We think we can effectively help the Cambodian people."

There are about 1400 million baht worth of NGO-sponsored projects in Cambodia, providing the bulk of external assistance from industrialised countries.

All members of the delegation expressed confidence in Cambodia's future.

Mr Filewood said he was encouraged by "active signs of liberalisation."

Bill Janzen, director of the Mennonite Central Committee, remarked on the growth of free enterprise and freedom of religion. He said the people seemed open, friendly and unafraid. He suggested Canada should look at "some changes in the recognition process."

Gaston Truchon of OXFAM-Canada said people receiving aid were working very hard.

"It gives us a lot of hope for the future," he said.

OXFAM is interested in improving village life. Other priorities recommended by delegation members are education and primary health care.

Other organisations on the fact-finding tour were World Vision Canada and Organisation Canadienne pour la Solidarite et le Developement.

Hun Sen Greets SRV Counterpart on Birthday

*BK0402105790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Feb 90*

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers, recently conveyed a greetings message to his Vietnamese counterpart, Comrade Do Muoi, on the latter's 73d birthday.

The message mainly said:

I would like to extend best wishes to you. May you have good health, vigorous physical strength, longevity, and new, still greater successes in the implementation of your noble tasks.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I also wish the fraternal relations of friendship, firm solidarity, close cooperation between the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples will last eternally, develop and consolidate with each passing day for the cause of peace in the region and the world.

KPRP Greets Vietnamese Party Anniversary

*BK0502065990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] On the 60th founding anniversary of the fraternal Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee sent a greeting message to its CPV counterpart. Among other things, the message says:

On the 60th founding of the glorious CPV, on behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the working class and our Cambodian people would like to send you, and through you to party members, the working class, and fraternal Vietnamese people, cordial sentiments and warmest congratulations.

Over the past 60 years, continuing the valiant and courageous tradition of struggle by the Indochinese Communist Party and under the leadership and molding of Chairman Ho Chi Minh, eminent combatant of the communist and international workers movement, the CPV has led the Vietnamese people through many trying difficulties and tests and achieved great successive victories in the persistent and resolute struggle against colonialism, imperialism, and international reactionaries for the basic rights of the Vietnamese working class and

people. The sixth congress of the CPV has initiated reforms in every field, most importantly with the aim of expanding and stabilizing the socio-economic base. Every plenum of the party Central Committee has put forward major principles aimed at fulfilling the resolutions adopted by the CPV's sixth congress. The great victories scored by the Vietnamese party and people in each phase have increased the strength and heightened the SRV's prestige and made important contributions to the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese countries as well as that of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

We firmly believe that under the CPV's correct leadership, the fraternal Vietnamese people will achieve new and greater victories in defending and building the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. On this historic occasion, we would like to once again express sincere and most profound gratitude for the precious assistance and support of the CPV and the fraternal Vietnamese people to the Cambodian party and people in the past as well in the present in the struggle for the cause of defending and building the Cambodian motherland.

May the relations of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the parties and people of the two countries, as well as among the parties and people in Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, be constantly strengthened and expanded.

Ney Pena Attends Meeting To Mark Anniversary

*BK0802074790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Feb 90*

[Summary] On the morning of 7 February, the board of the central political school organized a seminar to welcome the 60th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party [ICP] under the chairmanship of Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the party Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission. About 200 people from various ministries and party and state establishments in cities and provinces took part in the seminar. Vietnamese and Lao ambassadors to Cambodia and the representative of the Soviet Embassy were also present.

A number of speakers, including Vietnamese and Lao ambassadors, talked about the significance of the ICP leadership in the revolutionary movements of the three Indochinese countries.

Hun Sen Reportedly Stronger Since 18th Assembly

*BK0802022590 Bangkok THE NATION in English
8 Feb 90 p 9*

[By Kawi Chongkithawon]

[Text] Phnom Penh—The 18th session of the Cambodian National Assembly ended on Jan 31 with consolidation of Prime Minister Hun Sen's position in foreign policy and military affairs.

Diplomats and members of the National Assembly said that during the week-long deliberations (Jan 26-31), no one raised any objection to Hun Sen's handling of foreign policy, especially peace negotiations and the task of defending the country.

"The National Assembly has unanimously approved economic and political programmes initiated by Hun Sen," said Pok Sam An, a former Cambodian ambassador to Vietnam under Lon Nol, who attended the session. He is now living in Phnom Penh and advises the premier from time to time.

"It means that the National Assembly has given a full (vote of) confidence to Hun Sen. He will have a free hand," said Khieu Kanharit, a member of the National Assembly.

It was a showcase of support for Hun Sen, who until recently was under fire for "softness" in dealing with military and foreign affairs.

Khieu said the National Assembly's support would stop speculation that the young premier might be caught in a difficult position due to military gains made by the resistance and widespread corruption.

Criticism has not been restricted to Hun Sen but included his close aides as well, particularly Minister of Defence General Tie Banh.

The much-publicized military "victories" by the resistance side have put Tie Banh under fire because of his close ties with Thailand. Rumours were widespread recently that the defence minister would be removed from his current post and his future responsibility confined to promoting Thai-Cambodian trade ties.

In a meeting with a Thai journalist here last week, Tie Banh dismissed the rumours as "disinformation."

Reports by resistance groups claiming successful attacks on key cities like Sisophon and Battambang have done considerable damage to the government's image and to public morale here.

In response, contingents of foreign journalists last week were taken to visit Battambang and outlying areas, which were claimed by the resistance groups to be under their control.

Non-military events have also pushed Hun Sen into the forefront. At a closed-door meeting of the 10th plenum of the central committee, discussions were focused on the corruption problem and ways to prevent it.

Reports in the Western press about widespread corruption and misuse of power by people close to Hun Sen have also aggravated internal tensions.

Hun Sen was so annoyed by the reports that he wrote a three-page personal letter to his family members and relatives urging them not to use his name for personal gain. He threatened to quit the premiership if his relatives did not heed his stern ultimatum.

However, public expressions of doubt about Hun Sen's integrity have ended since the current assembly session.

Now diplomats and government officials concur that the premier's position has been boosted, at least for the time being.

"It look as if Hun Sen will have until the end of February to prove that his policy works," said an Asian diplomat. He was referring to the upcoming Jakarta informal meeting, which is scheduled to be held in the Indonesian capital at the end of this month.

The diplomat said despite the propaganda victory by the resistance forces, Hun Sen has continued to gain more and more support from Western countries, especially after the premier responded positively to a recent peace proposal by Australia.

Western delegations are coming to Cambodia in increased numbers to find out first hand what the country's needs are in the way of humanitarian aid. Australia, Canada and Japan are sending representatives here in coming weeks.

Diplomats from communist countries also expressed satisfaction with Hun Sen's new flexibility, particularly his willingness to accept a major role for the United Nations in the peace process.

Rashit Khamidulin, the Soviet ambassador to Phnom Penh, said Hun Sen's latest move has helped end the deadlock in the dialogue on a Cambodian settlement.

Other Eastern diplomats shared a similar view and reaffirmed their support of the Hun Sen government. Some of the same diplomats earlier criticized the premier's hard-lined position.

"With such flexibility, peace is at hand," said one East European diplomat.

The swift changes in Eastern Europe and Hungary's first abstention from the UN vote on Cambodia last December led some observers to conclude that Eastern European nations might eventually reduce or stop their support of the Vietnam-backed government.

That impression has proved more apparent than real. At present, many diplomats based here have since clarified their position, saying that they continue to support Hun Sen and his government in the quest for peace in Cambodia.

Bilateral ties between Cambodia and Eastern Europe remain firm. "Their official position and assistance toward our government has not changed," said Uck Kim-an, director of the Political Affairs Department.

However, according to Kamidulin, the improving situation in Cambodia necessitates a new relationship. "The old form of cooperation would not fit in with the new situation," the Soviet ambassador said.

Although Hun Sen's position is strengthened, some analysts here still see danger lurking ahead if the upcoming peace talks in Jakarta fail to produce results.

They point out that Hun Sen has played all his trump cards. "If international support does not increase, his position will be jeopardized again," said one representative of an international aid organization.

But he said Hun Sen is currently the best leader to handle this difficult period for Cambodia. "There are no acceptable alternative leaders for Cambodia at the moment," he said.

Hun Sen Pays Visit to Kandal Province 3 Feb

*BK0502051890 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0412 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 5—Chairman of the Cambodian Council of Ministers Hun Sen last Saturday [3 February] visited Khsach Kandal District, Kandal Province.

At a meeting with local people in Vihear Sour commune, Hun Sen, who is also Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the State of Cambodia, praised the all-round achievements made by Khsach Kandal District over the past 11 years, particularly the improvement of the local inhabitants' living conditions.

Speaking to the district's leading officials, Hun Sen urged them to try even harder to fulfill all the tasks set by the party and state, particularly self-defence after the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops.

Hun Sen reiterated the State of Cambodia's consistent policy of peace and national reconciliation.

Chairman Hun Sen was accompanied by, among others, Sin Song, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and minister of interior, and Em Sam-an, alternate member of the party Central Committee and director general of SPK.

Speaking to an SPK correspondent after the trip, Nikola Majstrovic, cameraman of TF-I (France TV) noted:

"I had a pleasant trip, especially with Chairman Hun Sen. I was deeply impressed by his nice and gentle treatment toward the local people. In my view, I think that he is Cambodia's best prime minister".

Chea Sim Chairs Navy Department Meeting 5 Feb

*BK0602103990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Excerpts] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of both the National Assembly and the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, and with the participation of cadres and combatants from sea, island, and the Tonle Sap Lake

units, the Navy Department held on 5 February a meeting at Tonle Sap Base to review the achievements scored in 1989.

According to the report read by Lieutenant Commander Noun Kan, deputy chief of the Navy Department, with the high spirit of struggle and readiness to crush the enemy, our courageous and brave cadres and combatants in 1989 scored great victories and exerted full control over our maritime territory, islands, and the Tonle Sap Lake. They conducted 214 joint search-and-destroy operations with the participation of regional and militia forces and 620 independent operations against the enemy. As a result, we put 750 enemy soldiers out of action, including 73 killed, 125 captured, 57 wounded, and seven surrendered, and two infiltrating elements were apprehended. We also seized 94 assorted firearms, 123 boats, eight field radios, and a great deal of war material. [passage omitted]

In his speech to close the meeting, Comrade Chea Sim enthusiastically praised the cadres and combatants for their great contributions to the cause of national defense and to maintaining tranquility for the people. He also briefed the audience on the all-around achievements scored by the State of Cambodia, and on the significant growth of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces. The comrade remarked on a settlement of the Cambodian problem, and condemned the enemies for their criminal maneuvers and activities against the people living in remote areas.

Comrade Chea Sim urged the participants to continue heightening their vigilance and to be prepared to fight in order to inflict total defeats upon the enemies by using combined tactics and joint efforts. It is imperative that attention be paid to further upgrading the political knowledge, to raising the combativity, and to improving the cadres and combatants' living conditions with the aim of consistently encouraging them to carry out the national defense task triumphantly.

Mat Ly Chairs Trade Unions Meeting 6 Feb

BK0802032490 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] The fourth meeting of the third committee of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions [KFTU] was held on the morning of 6 February at the KFTU office under the chairmanship of Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the KFTU. Attending the meeting were the comrades chairmen and vice-chairmen of the trade unions from 19 provinces and cities, officials in charge of trade unions attached to seven central ministries and offices, and many cadres from all departments of the KFTU.

In his opening speech, Comrade Mat Ly noted that this meeting was aimed at reviewing the activities of the KFTU committee during the period between the second and third terms, summing up trade union work in 1989,

setting targets for 1990 trade union work, and publicizing [words indistinct] of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Comrade Mat Ly also exhorted the participants to use all of their intellectual vigor in order to thoroughly and broadly discuss, seek, and exchange experiences for use in effectively carrying out the 1990 trade union work.

Situation in Koh Kong 'Returned to Normal'

BK0902031790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Feb 90 pp 1, 2

[By Naowarat Suksamran]

[Text] Trat—A Cambodian government army unit, weary of battling resistance forces with inadequate logistic support, deserted their base in Kompong Som province and plundered Koh Kong province opposite the Thai border district of Khong Yai on Wednesday, Cambodian officials reported yesterday.

The force of about 70 soldiers were disarmed upon their return to Kompong Som and detained pending disciplinary action in the coastal province yesterday.

The surprise attack by the frustrated troopers forced the Koh Kong Governor, Rung Phlamkesan, and the wealthier residents from the main port town of southwestern Cambodia to flee, said the chief of Sre Ambel, a Cambodian district near the Kompong Som townseat.

The district chief was speaking with Trat MP Thanit Traiwut, accompanied by THE NATION and Channel 7 reporters, who were on their way to the deep-sea port of Kompong Som on Wednesday.

He said about 200 Thai villagers trading with the Cambodians at Koh Kong also fled the flourishing Cambodian town to Khlong Yai during the unrest on Wednesday. The Thais were reportedly returning to the Cambodian port yesterday after learning that the situation there had returned to normal.

On the district chief's advice the Thai team took a boat back to Khlong Yai, circumventing Koh Kong on Wednesday night to avoid the Cambodian mutineers who were heading back to Kompong Som after their plundering.

The Thai team made it to Khlong Yai district safely at about midnight on Wednesday.

The Sre Ampel district chief referred to a radio message from Koh Kong officials that said the mutineers had been stationed at their base near Kompong Som province for many months and were frustrated by the endless fighting against the resistance forces of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the lack of logistic support from Koh Kong.

"They only had rice with salt to eat while fighting the battle-hardened resistance guerrillas," the district chief said.

Resistance guerrillas, particularly the Khmer Rouge, have stepped up attacks on the logistic routes in Western Cambodia since the Vietnamese pulled out last September.

The deserters reportedly took off their uniforms before hitting Pak Klong village and Bang Sao Thong, the capital seat of Koh Kong province.

"The soldiers mainly robbed the richer residents, demanding food and Bt5,000 from each victim," another Cambodian official at Sre Ampel said. But they did not harm anybody during their escape.

The angry soldiers left Koh Kong on Wednesday night aboard two fishing trawlers captured from fishermen near their Ban Lung base.

The unprecedented raid started at about noon and disrupted the flourishing trade at the Cambodian port.

Koh Kong officials later reported that the situation at the port had returned to normal yesterday afternoon after the mutineers had left and were disarmed by another force in Kompong Som.

The soldiers are not expected to face harsh punishment as they made it a point not to hurt anyone during their raid.

As of yesterday afternoon, trade between the Thais from Khlong Yai and the Koh Kong officials had not yet fully resumed.

Long-tail boat usually shuttle between Khlong Yai and Koh Kong about 100 times a day but such trips were completely suspended on Wednesday and yesterday.

In Bangkok, acting Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut described the incident as "normal for a weak army".

Soldiers Reported To Kill Over 60 Colleagues

BK0902053490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0459 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] Bangkok, Feb 9 (AFP)—Phnom Penh government soldiers killed more than 60 of their colleagues who had deserted their base in western Cambodia early this week and gone on the rampage, a senior Thai official said Friday.

About 180 soldiers left their mountain base at Phum Thmar Bang in Pursat Province on Tuesday and looted a village in Sao Tong District and a town in the coastal province of Koh Kong, the governor of southeast Thailand's Trat Province, Pridi Thaniphong, said in a telephone interview.

Mr. Pridee, quoting "reliable" but unidentified sources, said about 70 of the soldiers commandeered two fishing boats and held up and looted "two or more" fishing vessels just off the Koh Kong port of Pak Klong.

Koh Kong borders the southern tip of Trat Province, and Pak Klong is about 15 kilometres (10 miles) southeast of the Thai-Cambodian border.

Mr. Pridi said the crews of other Cambodian fishing boats who had witnessed the incidents alerted the military authorities on nearby Chao Island and gunboats were promptly sent to the area.

A clash ensued and more than 60 of the "runaway" soldiers were killed and only four captured alive, Mr. Pridi said, adding that the rest of the rampaging soldiers—about 100 men—were rounded up in a mopping up operation and the situation brought under control early Wednesday.

A source in the office of Trat Province MP Thanit Traiwut said, "Sources inside Cambodia told us that the runaway soldiers had deserted their mountain base camp at Thmar Bang on Tuesday because they were frustrated by not having been replaced for a long time by fresh troops."

The source, reached by telephone Friday, said the soldiers had decided to "vent their frustration on the people," which he added was unusual because "the Heng Samrin government has been urging its officials to do their best to look after the population."

Heng Samrin is president of the Phnom Penh government.

The source said he believed the reason Phnom Penh had taken tough military action against the soldiers was because they were "harming the people and damaging private property."

The Phnom Penh government, installed in January 1979 when Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia to topple a genocidal China-backed Khmer Rouge regime, is fighting a tripartite resistance coalition that includes the Khmer Rouge.

Phnom Penh Reports on 3 Feb Battle Activities

BK0902055290 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] According to reports from the front lines, although they have reunited in the so-called tripartite alliance, remaining bandits of the three reactionary Cambodian groups engage in decisive fighting whenever they encounter each other.

As a matter of fact, at 0900 on 3 February, a group of Son Sann forces engaged a group of Sihanoukist soldiers in battle in an area 3 km south of Svay Chek, Banteay Meanchey Province, the 4th Military Region. After an entire morning of fighting, 25 Sihanoukists and 11 innocent villagers were miserably killed.

At the same time, a unit of the 94th battalion in the 5th Military Region launched a search-and-destroy operation against the enemy in an area some 10 km northwest

of Peam Pruos, killing four and wounding three enemy soldiers and capturing another. We also seized four guns.

The victory clearly shows the downfall of the State of Cambodia's enemy but the highly competent combativity and skillful fighting tactics of the cadres and combatants of the three forces of our people's army.

Delegation Visits Combatants Along Route 10

BK0702063990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] On the morning of 6 February, an inter-ministerial delegation led by Comrade Ros Chhun, member of the party Central Committee and chief of cabinet of the front's National Council, visited and presented gifts to cadres and combatants of the 62d Regiment and the 67th Armored Regiment and the militant workers from Kompong Speu, Takeo, and Phnom Penh who are valiantly carrying out their tasks along national highway No. 10 in the service of Pailin battlefield. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Sam Sundoeun, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Kampuchean People's Youth Union Central Committee; Comrade Mrs. Mean Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Cambodian Women's Association; and Comrade Mrs. Ho Non, member of the party Central Committee and minister of industry.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Ros Chhun highly appraised all cadres, combatants, and militant workers who have sacrificed personal interests and actively taken part in the cause of defending the motherland and the achievements of the national society.

Comrade Ros Chhun also called on cadres, combatants, and militant workers to vigorously carry on their tasks assigned by the party and state in order to successfully prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

Trip to 'Under Threat' Border Areas Reported

BK0702073490 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] The Western propaganda machine recently made a lot of noise about statements by the Khmer Rouge, Sihanouk, and Son Sann groups according to which Battambang town and Banteay Meanchey are under threat of attack. As everyone knows, these two provinces have been on the front line since the first day of liberation. Various clashes have affected the daily life of over 400,000 people in Battambang and over 300,000 in Banteay Meanchey. These people clearly recall and were greatly affected by savage crimes for almost four years under the rule of the genocidal Pol Pot group.

We [not further identified] arrived in Battambang Province with foreign reporters—including those from France, Australia, Britain, Italy, and Japan—and continued the journey to Banteay Meanchey Province right to the Cambodian-Thai border at Poipet. We traveled

from Battambang to Poipet with the foreign reporters and crossed the O Chreou bridge on the Cambodian-Thai border and returned to Battambang at night, clearly showing that there is nothing to the enemy's threatening propaganda. The activities of the Khmer Rouge are nothing but attempts to intimidate and endanger the security and the role of the United Nations, if this organization is to carry out duties in Cambodia—duties which are welcomed by the State of Cambodia's Government.

'Enemy Troops' Put Out of Action at Border

BK0802055290 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0403 GMT 8 Feb 90

[All numbers as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 7—In the month ending on January 20, the Cambodian armed forces at the northwestern border put out of action 806 enemy troops including 720 killed, 31 captured, and 53 forced to surrender. They also seized 115 assorted guns, 120 (landmines) and a quantity of other war means.

In the meantime, 66 misled people deserted their ranks and reported themselves to the authority in Banteay Meanchey Province (360 km northwest of Phnom Penh).

The returnees, who brought along 28 firearms, included 47 ex-Sonsannians, 14 ex-Sihanoukists and five ex-Pol Potists.

They have been assisted by the local population and administration to rejoin their families.

Sihanoukists Seek Aid for 'Liberated' Zones

BK0802011390 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Feb 90 p 8

[Text] The Cambodian resistance group loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk yesterday called for international assistance for civilians in areas controlled by the group.

In a written statement received by UPI in Bangkok, the group said it had no objections to plans by international aid organisations to step up aid to civilians living in areas controlled by the Vietnamese-backed government.

"However, we would like to call the attention of the international community to Cambodians living in the liberated zones of Cambodia," the statement said.

"We believe that the people of the liberated zones of Cambodia have the right as well to assistance from the international voluntary agencies," it said.

Vietnamese Sincerity on Settlement Questioned

BK0502100990 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0400 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Political commentary: "Vietnam's Sincerity and Settlement of the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] The collapse of the communist regime in East Europe is the downfall of despotic communism in the world. Lately, the Soviet Union has also considered scrapping the dictatorship of the CPSU. This is a clear sign that communist parties will ultimately disappear from the world. This new trend favors a settlement of the Cambodian problem.

The Cambodian people should be free to express their will in free elections. The Vietnamese-installed communist Heng Samrin regime should eventually be dissolved. As such, it is highly possible that Cambodia's problem might be definitively resolved. However, existing obstacles created by Vietnam and the regime it held up would persist if we followed the path leading to free elections in Cambodia. The chance of success of a settlement of the Cambodian problem depends on the Heng Samrin regime's sincerity and, chiefly, Vietnam's honesty. However, elections would provide the Cambodian people the opportunity to restore Cambodia's genuine independence.

It is wondered whether the Hanoi authorities have already agreed to allow Cambodia to regain its independence. Vietnam's actions demonstrate its sincerity. A solution to the Cambodian issue depends on whether or not Vietnam and the regime it installed agree on a UN trusteeship in Cambodia in place of the Phnom Penh puppet regime in order to organize free and fair elections in Cambodia.

Both Vietnam and Hun Sen, of the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime, have already expressed their willingness to accept a UN role and free elections in Cambodia. However, the key question is whether Vietnam is willing to take action on these words. Vietnam should consent to the dissolution of the communist Heng Samrin regime together with the regime's administrative apparatus if it is sincere in allowing the Cambodian people to freely cast their votes in elections. Otherwise, it would mean that Vietnam is insincere in its desire to settle the Cambodian problem. For now, we have not yet assumed that Vietnam is insincere in resolving the Cambodian issue in line with a new plan based on Australia's proposal. However, the truth will be seen in the future.

We will continue our decisive struggle against Vietnam if it is not sincere. The Cambodian resistance movement never implores Vietnam for independence. On the contrary, we have rejected its peace proposal which does not bring about independence for Cambodia. We will consistently struggle for Cambodia's independence, and in no way will we give up our struggle until our nation regains total independence.

Khmer Rouge Reluctant To Attend Jakarta Talks

BK0802010790 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
8 Feb 90 p 8

[Text] The Khmer Rouge, the dominant faction in a guerrilla coalition fighting the Cambodian government,

has virtually refused to attend planned peace talks on Cambodia this month in Jakarta, diplomats and Thai officials said in Bangkok yesterday.

But China and Thailand are believed to be putting pressure on the communist group, the anti-Phnom Penh alliance's military backbone, to take part in the Jakarta meeting set for February 26 to 28, AFP reported the diplomats as saying.

Officials in Prince Sihanouk's Bangkok office said his faction had already accepted an invitation from Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas to attend the planned talks.

Leaders of the three guerrilla groups are scheduled to meet today with the question of attendance at the talks high on the agenda, the diplomats and Cambodian resistance officials said.

The diplomats, who requested anonymity, said the Khmer Rouge had so far not refused to participate in the talks.

But the Khmer Rouge is believed to have demanded guarantees and imposed conditions for its attendance in a move that amounts to refusing to go to Jakarta, the diplomats said.

The diplomats said these demands were contained in a letter to Alatas.

The Khmer Rouge wants an assurance that Alatas will be more "even-minded" than in previous Jakarta meetings on Cambodia, one diplomat said.

The faction also wants the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, including Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States to take part in the talks, the diplomat said.

Commentary Calls Phnom Penh Meeting 'Farce'

BK0502063190 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Commentary: "The Puppet National Assembly Meeting To Discuss the So-called Peace Plan Is Only a Farce Staged by Vietnam To Mislead International Public Opinion"]

[Text] Lately, the Vietnamese propaganda apparatus has been heard repeatedly talking about the puppet National Assembly's session to discuss a peace plan for Cambodia. However, it is clearly known to all that the so-called meeting of the puppets in Phnom Penh was merely a farce staged by Vietnam to mislead world public opinion into believing that the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh are independent from Vietnam. In reality, the ways according to which the Cambodian problem should be resolved have all been decided by the Hanoi leaders, whereas Vietnam's puppet Phnom Penh lackeys are merely parrots reciting these decisions of the Vietnamese. Therefore, no matter how hard the Vietnamese

tried through their propaganda apparatus to improve the features of their lackeys, they could not change their status as the most subservient Vietnamese lackeys. Moreover, the ballyhoo about the puppet National Assembly session discussing the so-called peace plan was also an attempt to mislead world public opinion into wrongly believing that the Vietnamese and their lackeys in Phnom Penh were sincere in their professed desire to solve the Cambodian problem politically. However, those who know the Vietnamese well and who have systematically followed their activities believe that this is merely a deceptive propaganda ploy in an attempt to prevent the world from condemning their stubbornness in the process of politically solving the Cambodian problem. In reality, Vietnam's stance on the Cambodian problem has in essence remained unchanged as announced by their puppet lackey Hun Sen in Phnom Penh on 17 January. Vietnam continues to seek tricks to scatter Cambodian resistance forces and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and to legitimize the regime it has installed in Phnom Penh.

Nevertheless, the Vietnamese can fool no one. Their relentless misleading propaganda can only make the international community despise them even more and bring even greater pressure on them until they agree to solve the Cambodian problem politically and comprehensively by genuinely and completely withdrawing all types of their aggressor troops and forces under the effective control of UN international control organization and forming a provisional, equal four-party government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to organize free, democratic elections in Cambodia under UN supervision.

Philippines

Aquino Statement on Bases, USSR, Armed Forces

HK0902105190 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0900 GMT 9 Feb 90

["Press Statement" by President Corazon Aquino read by Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III at Malacanang Palace; recorded—in English]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] All these points regarding compensation for the use of Philippine bases by the United States if their facilities will be allowed to stay after 1991 pursuant to a treaty will be proper matters to be studied in the event of a treaty negotiation. Whether or not we will have treaty negotiations at all will be determined by the outcome of the forthcoming exploratory talks.

The decision to disband the 1st Scout Ranger regiment as announced by General Renato de Villa, Armed Forces of the Philippines chief of staff, is part of the reorganization of the Philippine Armed Forces to strengthen its capability to protect the Filipino people and to uphold constitutional democracy. This measure, together with other related measures to upgrade the fighting efficiency of our military as well as its civic assistance program,

assured that its counterinsurgency capability was not endangered, but rather, further enhanced. There are no immediate plans to create other specialized units to take the place of the rangers.

The development in the Soviet Union indicating a shift from a one-party to a multi-party system deserves the praise and recognition of peoples and true democracies all over the world. Our own Constitution is premised on a multi-party system as the most responsive institution for a pluralist democracy. These and other recent events in Europe have definitely weakened the ideological support and attraction of the insurgency movement in the Philippines.

Congressmen Fearful of 'U.S.-Supported Coup'

HK0902085790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] The House progressive bloc has expressed fear over a possible and successful U.S. supported coup attempt against the Aquino government to ensure the retention of its military bases in the Philippines. North Cotabato Representative Gregorio Andolana said that there were indications of involvement by the United States in the previous attempts to overthrow the government. At the same time, the progressive bloc called for the immediate abrogation of the Republic of the Philippines-U.S. Military Bases Agreement, following U.S. failure to honor its commitments stipulated in the said agreement. But Andolana warned that a possible U.S. attack on the Philippines, similar to what happened in Panama, may occur should the agreement be abrogated. He said that the U.S. will find it easy to justify an invasion by merely killing two or three Americans in the Philippines.

The North Cotabato legislator proposed the creation of a genuine citizen's army tasked with preventing and effectively repressing U.S. interference in the country. Andolana criticized a U.S. military official's statement that the United States should stop paying the Philippines for its bases use. He also stressed that Aquino's decision to pursue the bases exploratory talks would only weaken the Philippine position.

Senator Tanada Warns Against U.S. Intervention

HK0802044390 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 8 Feb 90 pp 1, 10

[By Cynthia D. Balana]

[Text] Sen. Wigberto Tanada yesterday warned against a possible American armed intervention "to safeguard" its interests in the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-US Military Bases Agreement [MBA] which expires in September 1991.

In a privilege speech on the eve of Claro M. Recto's centennial, Tanada called on the government to assert

the constitutional provisions on the policy of freedom from nuclear weapons and the termination of the bases treaty.

"Nilinaw ni Recto na ang mga base militar ng Estados Unidos sa Pilipinas, dahil may mga sandatang nukleyar, ay mga magnet upang mailigtas ang mga mamamayang Amerikano sa isang digmaang nukleyar," [Recto clarified that the U.S. military bases in the Philippines, because they have nuclear weapons, serve as magnets that would save American people in a nuclear war] Tanada said.

"Sa harap ng mgakasalukuyang pagtatapat, kung pagtatapat nga at hindi pananakot, o pag-blackmail upang manatili pa makaraan ng 1991 ang mga base militar ng Estados Unidos ay higit na para sa interes lamang ng Estados Unidos. Ang mga interes na ito'y militar at ekonomik," he added. [In the face of all of these declarations, if they are indeed declarations and not threats or blackmail intended to retain the U.S. military bases after 1991, they are all more for the interests of the United States, these interests being military and economic.]

Tanada, a staunch anti-bases supporter, claimed the government should cancel the scheduled exploratory talks on the bases this year by sending a notice of termination and non-renewal of the agreement.

He said the country should strengthen its military capabilities in order to face the threats of insurgency or any foreign intervention in case of a bases withdrawal.

He disputed the arguments of U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt that a notice of termination should be served by either government after the expiration of the agreement. Tanada said such position typified the U.S. government's "deliberate move to confuse and detract from the Constitutional provision."

"What interpretation should prevail on the termination of the agreement, our Constitution or their interpretation?" he asked.

For his part, Senate President Jovito Salonga said the notice of termination of the bases agreement must be served this year otherwise the government would be violating the Constitution.

He said that in cases of conflict between the Constitution and an international agreement, the former should always prevail.

Salonga was reacting to a statement of U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt, that the termination notice could only be served after the MBA expires in 1991.

Platt had said the Philippines would violate a 1966 amendment to the MBA if it served the notice before September 1991. He cited the amendment to the MBA signed by Foreign Secretary Narciso Ramos and U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, which reads: "Unless terminated by mutual agreement of the two governments, this agreement and agreed revisions thereof shall

remain in force for a period of 25 years from Sept. 16, 1966, after which, unless extended for a longer period by mutual agreement, it shall become subject to termination upon one year's notice by either government."

Salonga said both the Constitution and the Ramos-Rusk amendment set the expiration date of the U.S. lease on the bases in 1991.

If there's an apparent conflict between the provisions of an international agreement and our constitutional provisions, every effort would be exerted to reconcile, to harmonize the conflict, Salonga said. But if there are irreconcilable conflicts, governments adopt the basis principle of following their constitution.

Another rule observed by government in resolving conflict is that provisions adopted later prevail over earlier ones, he added.

As the treaty-ratifying body, the Senate is bound to follow the Constitution, he said.

Salonga also said forthcoming exploratory talks between the Philippines and the U.S. should deal exclusively with dismantling the bases and making the process easier for both countries.

Majority Floor Leader Teofisto Guingona said the U.S. position on the date for serving the termination notice was "illogical and unconstitutional."

He compared the U.S. position on the issue to that of a homeowner serving the termination notice on a tenant after a lease agreement expired.

"Why should you give notice if the term has already expired?" Guingona asked. "Since the present agreement lapses in 1991, it is only logical that the government should now serve a notice of termination and non-renewal of the existing bases agreement."

Guingona said the notice contemplated in the Ramos-Rusk agreement was based on the assumption that the MBA would be extended.

But he said the situation has changed. "There can be no renewal of the present agreement because the Constitution prohibits the presence of foreign military bases, troops or facilities."

Sen. Neptali Gonzales agreed with Salonga that the Senate must follow national laws over international agreements.

"What I am saying is we are always bound to follow our Constitution," Gonzales said. "Let them (Americans) take whatever initiatives they want, but let it not come from a Filipino."

Communists Support Statement

*HK0902090990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 9 Feb 90*

[Text] The New People's Army [NPA] has supported Senator Wigberto Tanada's statement regarding a possible U.S. invasion on the Philippines if its military bases in the country are removed. In an interview with Deo Macalma, Comrade Hector of the NPA Banahaw Command said that the Americans had manifested a direct intervention on Philippine affairs during the recent coup d'etat, adding that if the U.S. military bases are removed, the United States will definitely make a move to safeguard its interests. Here is part of Leopoldo Mabilangan, alias comrade Hector's, statement:

[Begin recording] There is a possibility of a direct intervention similar to what the United States is doing in other countries like the Philippines, especially if they have big interests in that country. They would personally see to it that their interests are protected. A clear manifestation is the recent coup d'etat. That was a direct intervention by the United States and there is a possibility that that would happen to ensure that their interests in the Philippines are protected. [end recording]

Senator Criticizes Pressure To Retain Bases

*HK0902043090 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 9 Feb 90*

[Text] Senator Aquilino Pimentel Jr. today claimed that the United States was exerting pressure on us so that they can retain the military bases in the country. This was his reaction to a published report that Admiral Huntington Hardisty, commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific, called on the U.S. Congress to stop payments to the Philippines for the use of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base. Earlier, Senator Robert Byrd also proposed a reduction in foreign aid to U.S. allies, including the Philippines:

[Begin Pimentel recording] They are really trying to pressure us. Everything happening in our country, including the coup, was directed toward one thing only: the maintenance of U.S. military bases in the country. Which is why I believe the talks on the bases should start now with one purpose in mind: to tell them to leave and not to expect to retain the bases here, because they are the source of chaos in our society. [end recording]

Aquino Issues Firearms Registration Order

*HK0902093490 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 9 Feb 90*

[“Press Statement” in English read by Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III at Malacanang Palace]

[Text] The president signed Wednesday [7 February] Memorandum Order No. 283 upholding the implementing guidelines, rules, and regulations for National Emergency Memorandum Order No. 6 dated January 4,

1990. It may be recalled that National Emergency Memorandum Order No. 6 nullified the existing masterlist of licensed and registered firearms, provided for a new general registration thereof, and directed the inventory of all armaments, firearms, ammunition, explosives and explosive ingredients, and military equipment. National Emergency Memorandum Order No. 6 also provided for the recovery and/or surrender of loose firearms and granted benefits and incentive thereof.

Under the approved guidelines, applicants for reregistration of nullified licensed, registered firearms shall be filed within one year starting February 15, 1990, and ending on February 15, 1991. Safe transit passes shall be distributed to the applicants by authorized action units to enable them to bring, without criminal liability, their firearms for stenciling and ballistic tests to the PC [Philippine Constabulary] units.

Firearms Banned Inside Military Graduation

*HK0902072090 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0600 GMT 9 Feb 90*

[Text] No firearms will be allowed inside the Philippine Military Academy [PMA] graduation exercises to be held from 15 to 18 February. PMA Superintendent Brigadier General Arturo Enrile said that the traditional ring hop of cadets, distribution of insignia and bibles, silent drill and demonstration of martial arts will take place on 15 February. On 16 February, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff General Renato de Villa will lead a ceremony to honor outstanding PMA cadets. Then on 17 February, PMA Alumni Day, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos will be a special guest at the academy. Commencement rites will be held on 18 February.

Coup Leader Jose Gamus Arrested in Manila

*HK0902060990 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 9 Feb 90*

[Text] Yet another leader of the aborted December coup attempt fell into the hands of the authorities. He was identified by Philippine Constabulary [PC] spokesman Colonel Cris Maralit as Major Jose Gamus. Gamus who led the takeover of the domestic airport carried a price of 500,000 pesos for his arrest. Gamus was captured early this morning while he was on board a taxi near BF Homes, Paranaque.

[Begin Maralit recording] Major Gamus was supposed to meet someone at the back of Tropical Hut Supermarket, BF Homes shortly after midnight. He was on board a taxi on his way to meet someone, and he was alone when arrested by our operatives. Based on an investigation conducted by our Armed Forces and the PC, Major Gamus took part in the takeover of our domestic airport. He also took part in the encounter with Capcom [Capital Regional Command] troopers along Coastal Road. He is presently undergoing tactical interrogations at the Camp

Came by our intelligence operatives. Later, he will be imprisoned with other detained coup leaders. [end recording]

That was Colonel Cris Maralit, PC spokesman.

Laurel Disowns Actions

HK0902113790 Hong Kong AFP in English 1106 GMT
9 Feb 90

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Excerpt] Manila, Feb 9 (AFP)—Vice President Salvador Laurel's former security chief was arrested Friday [9 February] and an elite army unit disbanded for their involvement in last December's bloody coup attempt, Philippine military authorities said. Army Major Jose Gamus, who went into hiding after troops loyal to President Corazon Aquino crushed the putsch, was arrested by paramilitary constabulary troops before dawn Friday in a suburban Manila residential area, they said. The vice president's office said Maj. Gamus went on leave before the coup, and that his involvement was not sanctioned by Mr. Laurel, who broke away from Mrs. Aquino in 1987 but remains her constitutional successor.

The military said Maj. Gamus, who had a 500,000 peso (22,123 U.S. dollar) price on his head, took part in the rebel takeover and ransacking of the Manila domestic airport and fired on government troops. He was wanted on charges of mutiny and robbery.

Mrs. Aquino has linked Mr. Laurel to the coup but has not filed any charges. Some military officers also implicated Mr. Laurel's chief military aide, retired major-general Cesar Tapia, in the coup attempt, but later cleared him. Mr. Tapia told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Maj. Gamus served as commander of the vice president's security force until he went on leave last November 21, just 10 days before the coup was launched. "We have no control over the activities of Major Gamus anymore," he said. "His involvement or alleged involvement with the (rebels) has nothing to do with his official duties with the vice president, and it is not sanctioned by the vice president." Mr. Tapia also disclosed that on January 22 his office received a letter from Armed Forces Chief General Renato de Villa saying 15 members of the vice president's military staff, including Maj. Gamus, were to be investigated for their alleged involvement in the coup. Mr. Tapia said he turned over 10 of the men to Gen. De Villa but could not account for Maj. Gamus or four others.

The coup leader, dismissed army colonel Gregorio Honasan, remains free despite the arrest of other leaders. The military has offered large sums for information leading to the capture of the fugitive rebel leaders.

In a related development Friday, the Philippine Army said its elite Scout Rangers regiment had been officially disbanded after hundreds of its members joined the December putsch. The 3,000 rangers have been absorbed

into the regular infantry of the 68,000-strong army, the country's largest military branch, army spokesman Colonel Arturo Enrile said. [passage omitted]

Paper Names 20 Wanted Soldiers in Coup Attempt

HK0602070390 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 6 Feb 90 pp 1, 8

[By Fe B. Zamora]

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces is offering an additional P7.5 million reward for any information leading to the arrest or capture of 20 officers identified as key leaders in the December coup attempt.

The military announced, meanwhile, the surrender of another putschist who figured prominently during the takeover of Mactan air base in Cebu province by the forces of rebel Brig. Gen. Jose Comendador.

He was identified as Army Col. Erickson Aurelio, commanding officer of the Army battalion based in Misamis Oriental before the putsch. Records showed he moved his men from Mindanao to Cebu without authorization from higher headquarters at the height of the coup attempt.

Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos said the new list was based on reports gathered on the participation of soldiers in the failed coup. He said the rewards are offered pursuant to the emergency laws with funding from the national budget. [passage omitted]

A defense department order dated Feb. 1 listed the 20 officers, with their rewards, led by Lt. Col. Marcelino Malajacan, Army, who has a P1-million price on his head.

Those with a P500,000 price on their heads are: 1Lt. Gregor Mendel Panelo, PAF [Philippine Air Force]; Lt. Col. Neon Ebuena, PAF; Cdr. Proceso Maligalig, PN [Philippine Navy]; Ex-Lt. Col. Dante Bernarte, PAF; Maj. Wilhelm Doromal, PA [Philippine Army]; Capt. Juancho Sabban, PNO; ex-Lt. Andres Gauran, PC [Philippine Constabulary]; and Maj. Jose Ramos, PA.

Those with a P300,000 price on their heads: Col. Reynaldo Samaco, PAF; Capt. Leovic Dioneda, PC; Capt. Dante Pimentel, PA; Lt. Col. Rodolfo Tor, PC; ex-Maj. Lyle Tugbang, PA; Capt. Diosdado Valeroso, PC and 1Lt. Francis Carandang, PN.

Those with a P100,000 bounty: 1Lt. Felipe Sangalang, PA; 1Lt. Elvin Hermogino, PN; 1Lt. Raymundo Liwag, PN; and 1Lt. Ramon Mabalot, PN.

Maligalig, former operations chief of the Logistics Command, was captured on Feb. 3, in Paco, Manila.

Another department order dated Jan. 6 and signed by Ramos, listed down the following officers and their rewards.

Those with P1 million price on their heads: Honasan, Lt. Col. Eduardo Kapunan, ex-Navy Capt. Felix Turingan,

Lt. Col. Vic Batac, retired Maj. Billy Bibit, ex-Lt. Commander Jaime Lucas, Maj. Abraham Purugganan and ex-Brig. Gen. Jose Ma. Zumel.

Those with P500,000 price on their heads: Abenina, Commodore Domingo Calajate and Col. Alexander Noble.

Abenina for whose capture the business sector had offered an additional P500,000 was captured last month in Quezon City, for a total reward of P1 million. [passage omitted]

Senate Majority Opposes Amnesty for Coup Leaders

HK0902115390 *Quezon City Sports Radio 738*
in English 1100 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Slantlines denote passages in Tagalog]

[Text] A majority of senators are against the granting of amnesty to coup leaders. One of them is Senator Vicente Paterno. However, Senator Paterno said consideration may be made to the rank and file pinpointed as having participated in the recent coup:

[Begin Paterno recording] There is a certain amnesty for the rank and file /but for the officials who are not [word indistinct] there is a possibility that they will keep on doing it./ So, I think that the amnesty I favor is for the rank and file soldiers. Actually, /many of them did not know they were getting involved in a coup./ [end recording]

Columnist Deplores Rewards for Rebel Soldiers

HK0902083190 *Quezon City MALAYA in English*
8 Feb 90 pp 4, 5

[Column by Rodolfo E. Dula: "Bounty on the Mutiny"]

[Text] "Money makes the world go round, the world go round...money, money, money..." goes one of Liza Minelli's more hilarious songs in the movie "Cabaret." It's the tune our military spinners have been belting out since Sunday, or is "how much is that doggie in the window" the more popular refrain?

Magkano ba sila? [How much are they?] has definitely become the question of choice since the capture last Saturday of Navy officer Proceso Maligalig (P500,000), the announced upping of the ante on Gringo's head (from P1 million to a whopping P5 million) Monday, and the staking of another cool P7 million on the capture of 20 more alleged coup plotters Tuesday.

Yesterday brought a reprieve of sorts from the bounty craze with the clarification by Brig. Gen. Eduardo Cabanlig, Marines commandant, that two of his junior officers were erroneously included in the Tuesday list. But yesterday also DND [Department of National Defense] Secretary Ramos was quoted as saying he was preparing yet another "new official list." Another list, more snafus?

Ramos it was who as early as the second day of the latest military uprising, when Mactan was still under rebel control and Makati had just been taken over, kept insisting that it had been quelled. Quelled? More than two months after the fact and the loyalist forces are still mopping up.

Again, Ramos it was who with Generals De Villa and Biazon was peddling the line that the rebel leaders' grab for power was motivated solely by rank ambition and sheer greed. It was claimed, though as far as I know never proven, that millions of money changed hands between oppositionist-loyalist-rightist politicians and the key mutineers.

If so, why are Ramos et al now going the same route, that is to say, baiting or bribing these troops putatively still loyal to the Constitution and this government with the same tainted commodity? Doesn't this desperate expedient only subvert and demean the very values and principles our men in uniform are sworn to uphold? Is it now our intent to turn once plain, decent and honest soldiers of the Republic into guns for hire?

But Ramos would go a step lower. He has ordered the members at the Armed Forces at large not to spy, which is disgraceful enough, but to snitch on each other, which is vastly more insidious and demeaning, thereby also making **Makapilis** [Traitors] of our men in uniform.

Sadly, he is fully supported in this new course by no less than the President, the Commander in Chief. She insists this will not fan the factionalism within the military establishment. For once she may be right: it will instead finally rupture the chain of command and beget fratricidal warfare, not over principle but over moolah, the root of all evil.

Bounty hunting invariably goes hand in hand with that other cowboy pastime, gambling. Of course I decry the **biglang yaman**, **instant milyonario** [instant wealth, instant millionaire] syndrome—the casino mentality—that pervades this administration, and which it has now injected into our camps via these astronomical rewards. But something more basic than just moral scruples is involved here: the very security of the nation.

Can Ramos still guarantee that security? Perhaps, after all, the most disturbing question is not "**Magkano ba sila?**" but the one my 12-year-old niece Michelle posed to me the other day: "**Bakit ang dami dami nila?**" [Why are they so many]

Indeed there should be ample cause for general consternation when not just ambitious or disgruntled generals and colonels, but also lowly captains, lieutenants and sergeants have such handsome stakes on their heads. And the list keeps getting longer, rather than shorter, by the day.

The most terrible fear of all being that of the unknown, this time we must worry that we do not know how many they are, we do not know who they are, and we do not know what truly ails them.

We do not because until now, we keep getting fed the canard that they are only a "handful." We do not because as Bob Reid of Associated Press has pointed out, none of the grievances openly raised by the young reformists last December have been addressed in any tangible way. And we most especially do not, because we have fallen headlong into the trap of thinking that every dog, in uniform or out of it, has a tag.

I began with two songs. Let me end with a third, this time a Beatles melody popular in the sixties: "Money can't buy me love." Nor, for that matter, peace.

Communist Commander Cites Dialogue Possibility

HK0902095590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Interview with Leopoldo Mabilangan, alias Comrade Hector, of the New People's Army Banahaw Command, by Deo Macalma at rebel camp on Mount Banahaw; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Mabilangan] As in the recent coup d'etat from 1 to 7 December, we will continue to launch major tactical offensives to intensify the national struggle in the Philippines.

[Macalma] You mean to say that if rebel soldiers mount a coup attempt, you will carry out attacks here in Quezon?

[Mabilangan] As far as I know, we will definitely do so in Quezon. Based on what I know about the overall situation in the Philippines, revolutionary movements are meant to take advantage of this kind of situation so that we can intensify the struggle. [end recording]

Comrade Hector also denied reports in Metro Manila that the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army has forged a tactical alliance with the Reform the Armed Forces Movement [RAM]-Soldiers of the Filipino People.

[Begin recording] [Mabilangan] Based on what I know, there is no tactical alliance yet. However, we are definitely prepared to talk to individual RAM members so that we can explain to them what we are fighting for and so that they can understand the condition of the Filipino people. We hope that they will not just listen to their masters.

[Macalma] Who are their masters?

[Mabilangan] The imperialists.

[Macalma] How do you plan to talk with the RAM people?

[Mabilangan] At the moment, we have not embarked on such talks, but it is possible that we will do so in the near

future, even with members of the U.S.-Aquino reactionary armed forces. We want to explain our objectives to them.

RAM Predicts Government's 'Imminent Fall'

HK0902040190 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY
in English 9 Feb 90 pp 1, 2

[By news editor Julian V. Cruz, with reporters Ros Manlangit and Dario Agonote]

[Excerpt] The Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabayan [Nationalist Revolutionary Alliance]-Soldiers of the Filipino People (RAM-SFP) yesterday accused the Aquino administration of waging a systematic and organized campaign to turn the country "into a gang of spies, bounty hunters and highwaymen" and predicted its imminent fall.

In its first statement since the government raised the reward for the capture of suspected coup leader, former Army Colonel Gregorio Honasan, to P5 million, RAM-SFP described the putting up of bounty money for the capture of the coup leaders as "a shameless campaign to spread the virus of its moral bankruptcy and corruption."

This campaign, it said, was led by President Aquino and her relatives, whom the movement accused of massive corruption, and that it was using money from the casinos, which it described as "the milking cows" of the regime.

"This explains to you, our countrymen, the overly protective attitude of Ms Corazon Cojuangco Aquino towards the gambling casinos which Mayor Mel Lopez of Manila, supported by at least 30 archbishops and bishops from various parts of the Philippines, although not including Jaime Cardinal Sin, Bishop Ted Bacani and the other auxilliary bishops, wants to close down," the statement said.

"This campaign to subvert our nationalist revolutionary movement will fail," it said. "It will succeed in corrupting further Mrs Corazon Cojuangco Aquino's corrupt and unconstitutional regime, but it will not corrupt our movement which is rooted in the genuine aspirations of our people for change.

"For every single one of us that is arrested, tens and hundreds of new comrades are born," it added.

"The corrupt and unconstitutional regime of the puppet Mrs Corazon Cojuangco Aquino will fall on the sheer weight of its corruption, usurpations, rapacity and greed, and treason against the people. It will fall because the people will it, and we are but the instruments of the people," it said.

In a previous statement, RAM-SFP reiterated its demand for the President, Vice President Laurel, Senate

President Salonga, Speaker Ramon Mitra, the entire Cabinet, and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Renato de Villa to step down.

It also reassured the U.S. government that it is not the enemy, but that "(it) will be solely responsible for whatever actions we might consider to take against them. For as long as they leave the Filipino people alone in settling their own internal problems, then they are not our enemy," the statement said.

Last Sunday, the government announced the increase in the price for the capture of former Lt Col Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, reputed to be the top leader of RAM, from P1 million to P5 million, saying the additional money came from private individuals and big business firms.

Since then, the Shell companies in the Philippines, the Federation of Philippine-Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and the Ayala Corporation, in separate press statements, had denied that they had contributed to the reward money for the capture of Honasan.

Reynaldo D. Gamboa, corporate communications manager of Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation, said that it is against Shell's "business principles to make payments, grants, or donations of any kind in support of any activity or organization other than those for charity, socio-economic projects, public service, educational and cultural activities, and sports development." [passage omitted]

Secessionists Blamed for Mindanao Explosions

HK0802115890 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Text] The military today blamed Muslim secessionists for a series of bombings in Mindanao believed to be a sign of protest against the coming elections in the Mindanao Autonomous Region scheduled for this month. This was the assessment made by Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos during his meeting with local officials in Zamboanga earlier today. Ramos is also scheduled to go to Cotabato City where another explosion took place yesterday. Military investigators suspect that the series of explosions were intended to convey to Ramos the Moro National Liberation Front's rejection of elections in the autonomous region.

In a related development, four explosions took place in Zamboanga and Cotabato Cities yesterday at five-minute intervals, injuring a young boy. This was contained in a report reaching Armed Forces Chief General Renato de Villa. The first explosion occurred in Zamboanga City at 2010 [1210 GMT] last night, causing damage to the Andrews Air Base. Five minutes later, another explosion occurred in the house of Attorney Parela, Zamboanga City administrator. No casualties were reported. Then, a few minutes later, another bomb

exploded behind the provincial board building in Zamboanga. The same report added that at 2035 last night, an explosion occurred in Cotabato City but no one was injured.

Three Explosions Reported in Zamboanga City

HK0802032490 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos is scheduled to go to Zamboanga City today to verify the developments in the area. According to a report, three explosions occurred last night in Zamboanga City which resulted in the wounding of a child. The first explosion occurred on the grounds of the Edwin Allen Air Base at about 2200 last night. According to an investigation, used in the explosion were home-made bombs made up of tins. The second happened at about 2215 last night near the fence of City Administrator Attorney Rustico Valleria's house. The third occurred at the City Council's office. The bombing is now under investigation.

Forced Repatriation of SRV Refugees Eyed

HK0902084790 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 8 Feb 90 p 6

[Text] The government may soon resort to the forcible repatriation of some of the 22,000 Indochinese refugees being housed in various resettlement areas in the country because of the worsening refugee problem, sources at the foreign office disclosed yesterday.

This despite an offer made by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus at the International Conference on Indochinese Refugees held last June in Geneva to host an expanded regional resettlement center for refugees.

An official at the foreign office said "there is urgency" to immediately decide on how to deal with the refugee problem because "the sailing season is approaching."

The Government is, however, bound by an agreement reached in Geneva to use forcible repatriation of all "screened out" refugees only as a last resort, diplomatic sources explained.

British Ambassador Keith MacInnes said a more definite time frame for implementing this solution will be decided by the end of the month.

It was learned that the Philippines only agreed to host an expanded center for Indochinese refugees on the condition that Vietnam would host its counterpart to house those "screened out" and repatriated. But Vietnam has made known its opposition to this.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had collected \$17.5 million in contributions from Britain, U.S. and Japan to fund the construction of additional facilities for refugees landing in this country.

Thailand

Soviet Official Calls for U.S. To Respond

BK0902070090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0646 GMT
9 Feb 90

[Text] Feb 9 (AFP) - Moscow's top diplomat here called Friday [9 February] on the United States to respond to the Soviet withdrawal from the Vietnamese air and naval base at Cam Ranh Bay.

"The ball is now in the American court," Soviet Ambassador to Thailand Anatoli Valkov told reporters.

Moscow said last month that it had withdrawn at the end of last year MiG-23 fighters and Tupolev-16 bombers from Cam Ranh Bay, which Washington had described as the most important Soviet overseas military base and which was used by the United States during the Vietnam war.

Washington has welcomed the announcement but said that Soviet forces in Asia remained excessive.

Mr. Valkov, at a press conference ahead of Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov's visits to Thailand, Australia and Singapore, would not answer questions on a timetable for a total pullout of Soviet forces from Cam Ranh.

But the envoy said, "Our presence at Cam Ranh will have a purely symbolic character."

Soviet officials have said that Moscow's intentions over the base in central Vietnam were not designed to influence coming talks between Washington and Manila on the future of Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base in the Philippines, the two largest U.S. overseas military bases.

But Mr. Valkov's remarks suggest that the Soviet Union hopes the withdrawal will put increased pressure on the United States to reduce its military presence in the Asia-Pacific region, analysts said.

The withdrawal from Cam Ranh Bay was evidence that the Soviet Union followed "a policy to reduce tension," Mr. Valkov said, adding: "It is evidence that the Soviet Union is following a line to eliminate confrontation."

Mr. Valkov said that Mr. Ryzhkov's visit to Thailand on Sunday and Monday, the first to this Southeast Asian nation by a Soviet premier, would focus on bilateral relations and efforts to forge a peace settlement in Cambodia.

Moscow supports the Vietnam-installed Cambodian Government which is fighting a tripartite resistance coalition backed mainly by China.

Mr. Valkov said prospects for a settlement of the 11-year conflict would be given "great significance" throughout Mr. Ryzhkov's tour, stressing that Thailand and Australia "are playing a significant role in the process."

Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans has proposed putting war-torn Cambodia under an interim U.N. administration to pave the way for elections.

"With the Evans plan, this visit (by Mr. Ryzhkov) is being given even greater importance," Mr. Valkov said.

The envoy ruled out the possibility of a meeting during his tour between Mr. Ryzhkov and Cambodian guerrilla leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The former Cambodian monarch is currently on a private visit to Thailand and will be in Singapore at about the same time as Mr. Ryzhkov.

The resistance groups the militarily powerful Marxist Khmer Rouge with non-communist followers of Prince Sihanouk and his former premier Son Sann.

Sihanouk Meets With Khmer Rouge, Thai Officials

BK0802155290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1534 GMT
8 Feb 90

[Text] Phatthaya, Thailand, Feb 8 (AFP)—Cambodian guerrilla leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk held talks here Thursday [8 February] with a senior Thai Foreign Ministry official, Thai officials said.

On Wednesday, shortly after arriving at this Thai beach resort from Beijing, the prince, Cambodia's former monarch, met with Khmer Rouge leaders, including its titular head, Kieu Samphan, and army commander Son Sen.

He was also due to meet later Thursday with non-communist Cambodian guerrilla leader Son Sann, according to guerrilla sources.

An uneasy guerrilla coalition joins the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, the alliance's military muscle, with non-communist groups headed by Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Son Sann, a former conservative prime minister. The resistance is fighting the Vietnam-installed Cambodian Government.

Foreign Ministry Deputy Permanent Secretary Thap Thewakun told reporters he had come here to be "briefed by the prince," and refused to give further details of their two-hour meeting.

There were no details either of talks between Khmer Rouge leaders and Prince Sihanouk, who arrived here Wednesday on a "private" visit, two days after announcing in Beijing that he planned to go back to Cambodia "definitively" to end years of exile.

But in Bangkok officials of the prince's group said a scheduled meeting in the Thai capital Thursday between representatives of the three guerrilla factions had been postponed.

The meeting, which had been expected to discuss forthcoming peace talks on Cambodia in Jakarta, had been rescheduled for Saturday at the request of the Khmer Rouge, the officials said.

The Khmer Rouge have virtually refused to attend the Jakarta talks bringing together the warring Cambodian factions, Vietnam, Laos, non-communist Southeast Asian countries, Australia and France, diplomats have said.

After his meeting with Mr. Khieu Samphan and Mr. Son Sen, Prince Sihanouk declined to talk to reporters, saying he was very busy.

"I hope I will have an opportunity to meet with the press later," he said.

Prince Sihanouk is to attend a dinner in Bangkok Friday hosted in his honor by Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chhunhawan.

He is scheduled to leave Thailand for Singapore on February 17 and return to Bangkok on February 20. He then plans to meet Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila before travelling to areas in Cambodia controlled by his guerrilla force.

The Khmer Rouge and their allies have stepped up attacks against Phnom Penh's forces since Vietnam, which invaded Cambodia to topple a Khmer Rouge regime 11 years ago and install a client government in Phnom Penh, announced a complete troop withdrawal at the end of September. Resistance forces have seized control of northwestern Cambodia areas adjoining Thai territory.

Prince Sihanouk, 68, resigned from the guerrilla coalition on January 24, but said he would remain as legal head of the U.N.-recognised state of Cambodia.

6,000 Thai, Burmese Cross Border During Fighting

*BK0902020590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
9 Feb 90 p 6*

[Text] Kanchanaburi—More than 6,000 Thai and Burmese villagers have crossed the border into Thailand during the past three days, following heavy fighting between Burmese troops and a combined force of Karen and Mon soldiers in the Three Pagoda Pass area.

The pass marks the border between Thailand and Burma.

There are about 300 homes on the Thai side in Sangkhla Buri District and several hundred homes of Karen and Mon villagers on the Burmese side.

The fleeing villagers—mostly women and children—were allowed to stay at Ban Songkaria, seven kilometres from the pass.

Many of the Karen and Mon villagers left their homes empty-handed and have sought help from Christian relief agencies in Thailand.

According to border sources, fighting broke out three days ago when troops from seven Burmese battalions

under the 44th Division approached the pass area, but were confronted by Karen and Mon forces.

Casualties on both sides are believed to be high, the sources said, adding that the possibility exists that Karen and Mon camps at the pass could be overrun.

Burmese gunners bombarded the Karen National Union's [KNU] Kawmura camp with more than 200 mortar shells yesterday, according to Border Patrol Police [BPP] sources.

The shelling started about 9 a.m. with the gunners firing 120mm and 81mm mortar shells at the rebel camp, opposite Tak's Ban Wang Kaeo, at intervals of every 10 to 15 minutes.

The shelling continued until late at night.

More than 40 shells overshot and smashed into uninhabited forest in Ban Wang Kaeo. There were no casualties or property damage.

The shelling prompted the Thai side of the local Thai-Burmese Border Joint Coordinating Committee to lodge a protest with its Burmese counterpart in Myawadi and demand a halt to the overshooting.

BPP sources said about 2,000 Burmese troops from the 33rd, 44th and 77th divisions were massing at Hills 300 and 200 some distance from the Kawmura camp which is the home of the KNU 101st Special Battalion.

The sources added that about 2,000 Burmese troop reinforcements had recently arrived at Rangoon's forward headquarters, bringing the strength of the Burmese force there to about 5,000.

A convoy of 130 ammunition and supply trucks from Kawkaek also arrived at the frontline on Wednesday.

The ammunition and supplies are being unloaded by 400 porters for Burmese troops poised to attack Kawmura.

Sources said Rangoon intended to seize the rebel camp by Monday.

Two Burmese porters were arrested by BPP forces yesterday after they escaped their Burmese masters.

Thai Workers 'Harassed' in Saudi Arabia

*BK0802015190 Bangkok THE NATION in English
8 Feb 90 p 1*

[By Phanni N. Konkitt]

[Text] Relations between Saudi Arabia and Thailand continue to be strained following reports that Thai workers have been harassed due to the extensive media coverage there on the murder in Bangkok of three Saudi Embassy officials last week.

Spokesman of the House Labour Affairs committee Buaphrom Thirakanlayanaphan said the Interior and

Foreign ministries had confirmed reports that an "anti-Thai" feeling was increasing in Saudi Arabia due to its heavy publicity of the Feb 1 killings.

Certain shops have rejected Thai customers and some local people have thrown things at Thais, Buaphrom said, but would give no further details.

There are about 150,000 Thai workers in Saudi Arabia, most of whom are construction workers.

Buaphrom said more than 4,600 Thais, who had paid recruitment firms for jobs in the Middle Eastern country, were stranded here after the Saudi government suspended the recruitment of Thai workers in protest over the murders.

The House committee on foreign affairs, meanwhile, urged the government to speed up the investigation into the murder in order to restore relations marred by the incident.

Spokesman of the committee Sutham Saengprathum also warned officials concerned to be careful regarding their comments on Thai-Saudi relations, which he said could be further worsened by careless or negative statements.

Despite the recruitment ban on Thai workers, the Saudi Embassy has allowed about 100 Thai workers to return to work there after they had visited Thailand.

"Hopefully, that shows a softening of the Saudi government's stand," Sutham said.

—Representatives of job recruitment agencies have asked Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to personally visit Saudi Arabia, apologise, and ask that country to lift the ban on recruiting labourers from Thailand.

The 16 representatives, led by Thamrongsak Saengthong, chairman of the Job Recruitment Association of Thailand, yesterday rejected the possibility that disputes over labour exports to Saudi Arabia were behind the murders.

"We (job recruitment agents) and embassy officials are good friends. We have never had serious conflicts," Thamrongsak said.

He echoed Chatchai's statement that the murder might have been an act of international terrorism.

"If the prime minister goes to Saudi Arabia and apologizes for the incident, we believe the situation will improve," Thamrongsak said.

Bun Ketthatsa, vice chairman of the cooperatives of job recruitment agencies, said many workers have been stranded here since the ban was imposed and that companies might have to pay them compensation.

Thamrongsak and Bun said the government should not publicize the theory that disputes involving labour

exports motivated the killings unless there was strong evidence to support such a view.

After two postponements, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan will lead a delegation of high-ranking officials to Saudi Arabia on Saturday in a bid to restore relations.

Party Leader's Allegation Called 'Inflammatory'

BK0902024990 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
9 Feb 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Accusing Fingers Serve No Purpose"]

[Text] The allegation by Solidarity Party deputy leader Piyanat Watcharaphon that an unnamed but powerful group was behind the recent spate of labour disturbances with the intention of toppling the Chatchai Chunhawan administration is, by all accounts grave and inflammatory.

Because the outspoken opposition MP did not identify the alleged behind-the-scenes forces, his stinging accusation leaves ample room for speculation among those who have closely monitored labour unrest—including the recent dockers' strike at Khlong Toei port.

Apparently irked by the accusation which is, after all, unsubstantiated by hard evidence, Armed Forces Inspector-General Gen Phat Akkhanitbut spoke out in defence of the military's role in the dock strike. He reportedly said that the military did not meddle in the dispute, but merely monitored the situation as part of its peace-keeping responsibilities.

No less disturbed by the inflammatory incrimination was Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut who successfully mediated an end to the dock strike on behalf of the Government and yesterday vowed unwavering support for the Chatchai administration, praising it as a good government like its predecessors. In the meantime, he warned the Government against falling prey to unfounded rumours or allegations.

These reassuring words from a man of Gen Chawalit's stature should be sufficient to dispel whatever doubts anyone may have had regarding the intentions of the military in general and the army chief in particular.

After all, this is not the first time the army chief has openly and publicly announced his support of a democratic government. On numerous occasions in the past, he has said that a coup d'etat was obsolete and gave assurances that he would not allow a coup to take place as long as he remains at the top of the army hierarchy.

It is unfortunate indeed that the military's role in monitoring the labour movement was misunderstood and misinterpreted in some quarters as direct interference to undermine the political stability of the Government. The explanation given by Gen Phat should also help erase whatever misunderstanding that might have remained.

Notwithstanding intermittent allegations of corruption in government circles and the less-than-satisfactory performance of some Cabinet ministers, we should take pride in the current democratisation process in this country.

But our democracy still has a long way to go before reaching full maturity. And all parties, the military included, have a role to play in further advancing the cause of democracy through the exercising of restraint, reasonableness and broadmindedness.

Enough damage has already been inflicted on the Port Authority of Thailand [PAT] and the economy as a whole during the four-day port strike. We simply cannot afford any more disruptive disturbances.

When the representatives of labour unions and the Government meet at the negotiating table next time to resolve the PAT problem, all parties concerned must employ a combination of good reasoning, prudent judgment and restraint to thrash out their differences and try arriving at a compromise most beneficial to the public interest.

Vietnam

Draft of Platform for Coming Party Plenum

Installment One

BK060205590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Feb 90

["First installment" of draft of the platform to be adopted at the coming eighth plenum of sixth party Central Committee on "renovating and intensifying the party's mass-proselytizing work and truly developing the people's right to mastery"—made public by the Party Central Committee Secretariat for soliciting opinions from the entire party and people]

[Text] The past 60 years have witnessed the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]—founded and trained by great President Ho Chi Minh, endowed with correct strategic lines, and supported by the people—becoming the only leading party of the Vietnamese revolutionary undertaking.

The Vietnamese nation's tradition of unity and indomitability against foreign aggression has a history dating back thousands of years. With the CPV leadership, this tradition has been multiplied tenfold. Our entire people have overcome untold hardships and sacrifices in bringing the two wars of resistance against the French and then the Americans to victory. The party's attachment to the people has become a close relationship, a source of strength, and an extremely valuable tradition of the party.

1. General situation of the people and of the party's mass-proselytizing work since the sixth party congress

At present, our entire party and people are striving to implement the renovation undertaking initiated by the sixth party congress in a bid to build socialism and firmly defend the fatherland. Over the past three years, the party's renovation policy has won the people's sympathy and support and has become a popular movement of revolutionary action. It has effected initial, very important changes for the better, especially in the economic domain, partly easing difficulties in the people's lives and creating momentum for the struggle of our entire party and people to gradually overcome the socio-economic crisis.

Those achievements already gained are the great deeds of the workers, peasants, intellectuals, the armed forces, and the people of all strata—strikingly underscoring the fine nature of our people and their indomitable patriotism in face of the enemy, their diligent and creative labor, their solidarity and mutual assistance, and their pure internationalist spirit. The people have enthusiastically implemented the party's advocacy for renovation and have resolutely maintained and fostered these gains. These are also the results of the renovative policies and lines suitable to the law of evolution—namely, policies to carry out democratization of social life and to gradually rectify the party organizationally and improve the activities of the party, the administration, and mass organizations.

However, our country continues to face great and complex difficulties and ordeals. The people's lives, though already improved somewhat, continue to be unstable and beset with numerous difficulties. The people have displayed great concern over the state of underemployment. Educational and health care activities are not good enough. Even though some results were attained in the recent crime suppression drive, efforts to maintain public order and security remain poor. Social vices have been on the rise, while social discipline and morality have waned. The state of distribution is unfair, and there remain bad practices of corruption, bribe taking, and oppression against the people.

Party mass-proselytizing work, together with the process of renovating various aspects of social life, has undergone certain changes. It has, however, failed to meet requirements arising from new tasks. Party and state lines and policies have shown some renovation, but they have failed to totally discard the management mechanism of bureaucratic centralism and subsidization, which has lingered for many years and left many negative consequences. In a situation where the party provides leadership for the administration, the ills of bureaucracy and commandism have developed seriously. Many party cadres and members and government employees have become bureaucratic and officialistic. They do not respect the people's right to mastery; they

have developed the ills of commandism and officialism, and have failed to spread propaganda or motivate the people.

These shortcomings are—besides objective reasons—due to the main reasons that the party has been slow in renovating itself and intensifying its mass-proselytizing work in order to meet requirements arising from the new situation. Many party cadres and members have failed to fully understand the lesson of regarding the people as the root.

From the Party Central Committee, the Political Bureau, and the Secretariat down to grassroots party organizations, all party cadres and members must strive to correct their shortcomings and mistakes in their mass-proselytizing work and must actively consolidate the close relationship between the party and the people.

2. Objectives, concepts, and tasks of mass-proselytizing work

Renovating all aspects of social life to successfully build socialism is a very great, comprehensive, and profound revolutionary undertaking and a correct patriotic way to take our country forward. However, this is not a smooth way with ready-made patterns; it is a creative search full of difficulties, and there will emerge unavoidable stumbles and mistakes. Only by truly developing the strength of mastery, revolutionary willpower, and spiritual and material potentials of the people and consolidating the close bonds between the party and the people can the renovation of the country be successful.

Presently, socialist countries are facing very acute ordeals. The struggle between the two paths—socialism and capitalism—is developing in a complicated manner. The current revolutionary situation and task require our party to pay more attention than ever before to mass-proselytizing work and to strive to renovate and strengthen this decisive task.

To renovate and strengthen the party's mass-proselytizing work, we must clearly define objectives, concepts, tasks, organization, and methods to carry out this work in conformity with the new stage and the current situation in our country.

A. The renovative objectives of the party's mass-proselytizing work in the new stage are:

1. To vigorously and widely bring into full play the people's power in mastering the nation and their daily life; strive to implement the party policies and positions—especially the socioeconomic policy—which are aimed at developing production, satisfactorily organizing a new life, building and defending the fatherland along the socialist path. Immediately, we must rely on the people's strength to resolve pressing issues—namely, providing more jobs for workers, gradually improving the people's material and spiritual life, implementing democracy and social justice, and maintaining social order and safety.

2. To renovate the party leadership, state management, and activities of the people's politico-social organizations; build and gradually perfect the socialist democracy to ensure the people's real retention of power; oppose embezzlement, special privileges, and other negative phenomena; consolidate the long-lasting relationship between the party, state, and the people.

B. The renovative concepts of the party's mass-proselytizing work include:

1. To firmly grasp and correctly implement the principles of recognizing the revolution as the people's cause and regarding the people as the root. The party must surge forward to be worthy as the leader and faithful servant of the people who fights for the people's interest as Uncle Ho had taught. The party is the vanguard unit of the working class, the laboring people, and the nation. It is the force symbolizing the dignity and intellect of the working class and the nation. The party always stays with the people. It does not stay aloof from or above the masses; it ties itself with the people in oneness. The party's power is in essence the people's power. The party leads with correct lines and policies, thus meeting the people's interests by propagating, motivating, and guiding the people in their actions while enhancing their abilities; by setting good examples—through its cadres and members—and not by using authority and commandism. Cadres and party members enjoy an equal interest and are subjected to similar obligations incurred by other citizens; they have no privileges whatsoever. The party opposes all concepts and thoughts belittling the people and violating the people's interests and right to mastery.

2. The people are masters of the nation. All power rests with the people. The party leadership and the state management must be aimed at truly developing the people's right to mastery. The state of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is of the people, by the people, and for the people. The state exercises its authority entrusted by the people and governs society by enforcing the law. The law represents the people's will, aspirations, and interests compiled with the participation of the people and adopted by the people's highest organ of power. All organizations and citizens must abide by the law. State cadres and personnel must serve the people and not be above the people. They must strive to propagate, motivate, and help the people to understand and abide by the law and spontaneously implement the state policies and positions. The party holds that motivating the people to build a pure, firm, and strong state and to control and protect the people's administration is the most important political task.

3. In the new stage, there must be many flexible methods to gather the people and meet their diverse interests and aspirations. The party continues to guide and assist socioeconomic installations in renovating their organization and their operational scope and behavior so that they can truly represent the mastery of the people of all

strata who participate in managing the state and society, thus sustaining the people's interests, building a new life, and defending the country.

The party supports and actively helps the people gather together in social organizations, and operates to meet the occupational demands and diverse interests of the people along the line of benefiting all families and the country as a whole in accordance with the law.

The party and state respect the people's independence from the organizational standpoint, promote the initiative and creativity of the people's social organizations, and oppose the paternalistic and authoritarian attitudes of party cadres and the administration toward politico-social and social organizations of the people, and, at the same time, the bigoted or nonchalant attitude toward mustering the people's forces.

4. The civil proselytizing task is aimed at meeting the all-around interests of the people. The material and spiritual interests and the democratic rights constitute the motivating force of the people's revolutionary movement. We must begin by organizing the people to solve their vital interests, to enhance their sense and ability of mastery, and to build new socialist men, linking interests to duties and personal interests to collective and social ones. We must never neglect the people's interests, but should not be demagogic nor allow the development of parochialism, departmentalism, and localism. The people's sense and ability of mastery which can be brought into play is the combined result of several factors. The party has adopted correct guidelines, tasks, and policies conforming to the people's interests. Its propaganda and educational tasks have been implemented broadly and profoundly, and its organizational tasks have been performed in a strict manner.

The state has a correct management mechanism. The party leadership, the managerial task of the administration, and the motivation task of mass organizations are renovated and coordinated uniformly and harmoniously.

5. Man is the objective of the civil proselytizing task. Bringing the human factor into full play in the revolution is a decisive factor in leading our nation to surmount new ordeals and to advance with the era. We must pay close attention to raising the people's standard of knowledge, and invigorate our people—especially the young generation—in the fields of technological knowledge. We must respect human dignity and promote the personal creativity of each citizen. The party struggles to enhance the people's revolutionary self-consciousness, propagate Marxism-Leninism in close connection with thoroughly understanding the party's lines and policies, and foster and develop the fine characters and revolutionary traditions of the nation.

We must look ahead to see problems before they arise, build the revolutionary forces for the present and future, and meet the ever increasing requirements of the socialist revolution in our country. The party treasures

the discovery and fostering of talented people in the country to build a contingent of multifariously talented people relevant to the nation and our great revolutionary cause. The party opposes the bigoted and sectarian behavior of relying only on cadres and party members and not on people outside the party.

The party musters all intellectual abilities, listens to all initiatives made for the sake of the people and the country, and opposes bigoted and sectarian behavior.

6. The civil proselytizing task is a complex revolutionary task requiring high militancy. This is a relentless struggle against bureaucratism within the party and agencies of the administration. Regarding the people, this task requires scientific and artistic knowledge of profound persuasiveness in order to develop the positive and limit the negative. There is also a very fierce and subtle struggle between us and hostile forces to let the people voluntarily follow the revolutionary path. The civil proselytizing task requires that each cadre and party member possess not only willpower and good ethics but also a rich knowledge and experience in motivating the people.

Installment Two

BK0702114990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 5 Feb 90

["Continuation" of draft of the platform to be adopted at the coming eighth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee on "renovating and intensifying the party's mass-proselytizing work and truly developing the people's right to mastery"—made public by the party Central Committee Secretariat to solicit opinions from the entire party and people]

[Text]Major Tasks of Mass-Proselytizing Work for Next Year

1. It is necessary to organize a campaign to encourage the people to contribute opinions to the draft of the platform for Vietnam's transition to socialism and to the draft of our country's long-term socioeconomic strategy. This is an extensive and very crucial political drive, the purpose of which is to vigorously develop the people's right to mastery through their participation in building the party and through their joint efforts with the party to seek the optimal plans suitable to the country's socioeconomic characteristics for steadily advancing our country to socialism, building a rich and powerful socialist Vietnamese fatherland, and bringing about freedom, prosperity, and happiness to the people.

This drive is also a mandatory requirement for strengthening political and ideological singlemindedness among the people and bolstering the relationship between the party and the people on a firm political foundation in the revolution's new stage. It will give our people a chance to develop a more profound understanding of Marxism-Leninism and its current application under the specific conditions of the socialist revolution in our country, thus enhancing their socialist enlightenment in a lively

manner. This political drive must be organized under close supervision to suit different target groups in different areas so that conditions will be created for the people—with their knowledge, experience in life, and legitimate demands and aspirations—to take part in formulating a line for socialist construction, making the fatherland firm and strong, and bringing a happy life to the people.

2. It is necessary to bring into play the aggregate strength of the party, the administration, and mass societies for stepping up the people's movement to implement the pressing tasks of the socioeconomic renovation process to meet the people's interests and aspirations.

Regarding the economy and life, an issue of primary importance is that jobs, and adequate jobs, must be created for the laboring people to reduce unemployment. This is a very important socioeconomic issue. Plans for socioeconomic development of the various echelons, sectors, and grassroots units must set forth the targets to be struggled for in this regard while increasing the popular movement to exploit and utilize the latent potentials of the various economic components. Attention should be given to intensively developing the commodity economy, actively promoting scientific and technological advances, broadening the domestic market and linking it to the international market, and developing production forces while renovating the mechanism of economic management in order to successfully carry out the three economic programs.

The movement for productive labor and thrift of workers, state employees, and handicraftsmen should be directed to developing collective intelligence, working out programs for commodity production, modernizing equipment and technology, increasing productivity, improving quality, effecting economization, reducing production costs, linking end product contracts to the laboring people's income, and creating jobs for surplus labor. In the countryside, efforts must be made to promote the movement of peasants to practice intensive crop cultivation and increase crop yield and livestock breeding productivity while developing the processing of agricultural products and the various branches and trades, and to perfect the application of the contract system toward households while expanding the services of the collectivized economy, introducing comprehensive business activities, creating marketable agricultural products, and generating more jobs for peasants.

A publicity campaign must be launched to develop the family-based economy by encouraging families to get rich by legitimate means while satisfactorily organizing mutual aid activities in hamlets, city wards, and villages.

The party and state will perfect the policy aimed at guaranteeing conditions for peasants to engage in production, help resolve the unemployment problem, stabilize workers' living conditions and improve their skills in all fields, create conditions for the intelligentsia to bring

their talents into full play, and care for the ethnic minority compatriots' livelihood.

Likewise, mass societies and professional organizations are duty bound to join hands with state organs in resolving the unemployment problem for their members. It is necessary for the youth union to work out measures aimed at motivating unemployed urban youths to participate in production or assume other work assignments. It is the state's policy to encourage everyone to engage in self-employment. The state and social organizations will create conditions for people with capital, technical know-how, and experience to set up production establishments and service agencies in order to provide the laboring people with more employment opportunities.

Measures will be worked out to adjust the salary system in order to safeguard the principle of effecting income distribution on the basis of actual work performance while at the same time setting living standards according to the national economic conditions. Along with the state's efforts to promote production through an adjustment of the tax system, measures will be worked out to rationally regulate people's incomes and motivate the masses to voluntarily pay taxes in accordance with the law. Measures must be taken against tax evasion and tax fraud. It is necessary to scrupulously implement the policy of thrift. Party organs, state agencies, and mass organizations must see to it that no extravagant funds are approved for the construction of head offices and conference halls, purchase of equipment, or organization of festivals and social functions.

Plans must be worked out to encourage the people to make suggestions on how to resolve social problems in accordance with the principle of collaboration between the people and the state. It is necessary to increase state investment in the settlement of social problems. At the same time, steps must be taken to motivate people of all walks of life to contribute more to educational, cultural, and public health care programs. It is necessary to improve the educational system and to enhance the quality and efficiency of youth education. In this way, conditions will exist for forming a new contingent of workers through efforts to modernize learning facilities and socialize educational institutions.

Plans must be worked out to broaden the people's health insurance service. Due attention must be attached to primary health care. Efforts must be made to combine traditional medicine with modern medicine and to improve hospital fee collection. Positive steps must be taken to promote the family planning campaign and the movement for child care and protection.

It is necessary to develop the movement to show appreciation for surviving families of fallen combatants, war invalids, and people who rendered meritorious services to the revolution. It is important to promote the movement for humanitarian activities aimed at giving a helping hand to the handicapped, people who have no

one to turn to, and compatriots in areas affected by enemy-caused or natural disasters.

3. Building a socialist democratic system and implementing the people's democratic rights in all aspects of life:

It is imperative to perfect the legal system governing economic affairs, to guarantee the citizens' legitimate right to conduct business transactions, and to recognize peasants' right to own land and to inherit or transfer land acquired through allotment or bid calling procedures. Plans must be formulated to perfect the national financial policy and to guarantee fair income distribution.

The state will continue promulgating the laws guaranteeing citizens' freedoms. Strong efforts are needed to promote the movement to live and work in accordance with the law. Continued efforts must be made to renovate the organization and operations of people's elected offices so as to guarantee conditions for them to act as genuine organs of power of the people. Measures must be taken to improve the quality and efficiency of people reception work. Urgent efforts are needed to resolve unsettled denunciations and complaints. Plans must be worked out to consolidate the people's organ of control set up by mass organizations and the fatherland front, and then to combine its work with that of the state inspection system so as to detect and handle all cases of violations against the people's interests and right to mastery. It is necessary to properly inspect the operations of various sectors and key establishments. It is important to control money and goods. Severe action must be taken against violations.

The people will be launched to detect and struggle against corruption and graft by cadres and state personnel, and to deal with them in accordance with law. This includes the recovery of some or all property that has been appropriated illegally.

Showy projects irrelevant to the country's economic situation should be transformed into production or public welfare installations. All echelons and sectors should consider and immediately do away with the malpractices of granting privileges and prerogatives to cadres, especially leading cadres, with respect to the housing issue, of using public funds and bonuses, and of introducing relatives' unqualified children into various state agencies and mass organizations.

We should vigorously accelerate the people's movement to maintain order and security and close coordination between the specialized agencies and forces of the masses, protect the life and property of citizens and the state, duly punish criminals, redress cases of false accusation immediately, and severely punish those who accuse innocent people.

4. We must renovate the political and ideological tasks among the people and positively build new socialist men. New men are patriots who love socialism, have the willpower to surge forward to make the people rich and

the country strong, know how to work creatively, lead a healthy lifestyle, consciously struggle to implement citizens' rights to freedom, and live and work according to law. We must raise the standard of people's awareness of socialist revolution and renovation lines and policies, overcome deviant trends, oppose subversive themes and acts of the enemy, treasure education of the people on revolutionary traditions, especially for the young generation, foster the people's cultural knowledge through the educational and cultural information network, manage the economy and technology, struggle against backward lifestyle, and perform the political task extensively and intensively to each family and each person.

The state should institute a policy of investment in development of the information network to each population center and to each family and, at the same time, develop the form of verbal propaganda. All party and youth union members are assigned a specific propaganda objective.

Installment Three

*BK0802155390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 5 Feb 90*

["Remaining part" of draft of the platform to be adopted at the coming eighth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee on "renovating and intensifying the party's mass-proselytizing work and truly developing the people's right to mastery"—made public by the Party Central Committee Secretariat to solicit opinions from the entire party and people]

[Text] We must renovate party leadership, state management, and the activities of various mass organizations. It is the strength of mastery of the people which constitutes the integrated strength of the party leadership, state management, and the voluntary activities of various mass organizations, and right to direct mastery of each labor collective and each citizen. All organizations under the political system must operate with the same aim of serving the paramount interests of the country and people.

1. We should renovate the contents and mode and increase the capacity of party leadership over mass-proselytizing work.

A. We should renovate the style of party leadership. The most important thing is that the party must apply Marxism-Leninism to the actual situation in the country and define the lines, policies, and positions that are correct to suit the law of evolution and feelings of the people. The party must also intensively review the experience of the movement, accurately comprehend the aspirations and interests of the people, and present its planned policies for the people to contribute their opinions before a decision is made.

After its lines and policies have been institutionalized on the part of the state, the party must encourage the people to voluntarily endorse these lines and policies. The party

must listen attentively to the opinions of the people in order to promptly adjust or correct shortcomings.

The party must supervise the people's administrative system through various party and youth union organizations. Meanwhile, cadres and party members in various administrative organs must exhibit convincing and other examples for all state personnel to uphold the sense of responsibility in serving the people, abide by the law, oppose red tape and such practices as causing inconvenience to and oppressing the masses. It is necessary for the party to attach importance to developing those with talent and ethics, both inside and outside its organization, in order to build a contingent of administrative cadres of good quality and ability.

The selection, election, or removal of cadres must be carried out according to law. The party must respect the administration's, mass, or social organization's right to self-determination and must not impose its views on their work. All party committee echelons must fix the time for the review of mass-proselytizing work while selecting capable cadres to help them supervise this work.

The Party must arrange for the people to inspect, contribute views and criticize party building work. They must also include mass-proselytizing work in the training programs of party schools at all levels.

B. We should improve the quality of grassroots party organizations and party members in order to satisfactorily carry out mass-proselytizing work. In the contents of their regular activities, party organizations must combine the fulfillment of political tasks with mass-proselytizing work. It is necessary to strictly maintain the principle of democratic centralism, realize freedom of thought, and to ensure that discussions are held in a democratic manner without prejudice or persecution against opinions that are different from those of the leaders.

When voting for a resolution, minority must yield to majority. Once a decision has been taken, party members must speak and act according to the resolution. Basic party organizations must control the situation of the people through party members, mass organizations, and the people's social organizations, in order to promptly deal with newly emerging problems.

At the grassroots level, party organizations assume leadership, while the administrative agencies and mass organizations solicit the people's views to formulate regulations and rules on those issues related to the livelihood and interests of the people such as recruitment; dismissal; labor discipline; protection of public property; schooling; pay grade promotion; debate on emulation movement; allocation of housing; establishment, control and review of plans; public declaration of financial and welfare funds accounts; and criticism of cadres and party members.

Party base echelons must periodically listen to reports by party members in charge of the civil proselytizing task and by the youth union secretaries, and then issue the guidance as required. They must scrupulously observe the periodic schedule for soliciting the people's criticism of the party, promptly discipline those violating party members, and then make public the action taken. The promotion and placement of cadres must be truly democratic. The assignment of leading cadres must follow the system of democratic discussion by soliciting views broadly. When need be, a secret ballot can be conducted.

In the immediate future, higher echelons next to party bases must reexamine the situation to consolidate those party bases where key cadres are weak. They must make long-term assignment of specialized cadres to these party bases and formulate policies to maintain their pay, material remuneration, and spiritual incentives commensurate with their achievements in consolidating the party bases.

We must enhance the quality of party members in terms of political, cultural and specialized knowledge, ethics and lifestyle. Through the people's control, we should detect and eliminate from the party membership those degenerate and deviant party members, select and recruit qualified people for party membership, and implement a system for all party members to perform the task of motivating the people.

On the occasion of Uncle Ho's 100th birthday, in the political activities drive, we should organize classes for cadres and party members to learn our Uncle's viewpoints on serving, loving, respecting, and trusting the people; to conduct criticism and self-criticism within the party; to solicit the people's criticism of party members; and to deal with those party members whom the people do not trust.

2. We should renovate the organization and operation of the people's administration and enhance the operational quality of the national assembly and the people's councils at all levels. All bills must be necessarily put forth for the people to discuss and give their views. The standing committees of the national assembly must be strengthened organizationally so they can enhance the quality of their work according to their assigned functions. We should carefully prepare supervisory tasks and make proposals to help the national assembly and the council of state consider and decide correctly.

The administration at all levels will operationally control the socioeconomic situation according to law and the various socioeconomic plans, ensuring control over the implementation of laws and policies and severe punishment of violators. The organization of the administration at all levels must be rearranged along the line of assigning clear-cut functions, reducing intermediary links, and streamlining the machinery. State management agencies will not impose on nor work for grassroots

installations, infringing upon their autonomy in production and business. State agencies must organize satisfactorily the receiving of the people, quickly settle their complaints, standardize the attitude of serving the people for the administration personnel, especially in those branches and installations having close relations with the people, and have a system for linking benefits to the responsibility of serving the people. They must establish stipulations concerning the administration of and coordination with mass organizations. The key cadres of the administration must maintain their relations and coordinate their work with mass organizations of equivalent levels. Deputies of the national assembly and the people's councils must best implement the system for maintaining good contact with voters.

The people's armed forces—army troops and police—will bring into play the fine characters and traditions of maintaining the fish-water-like relationship with the people, scrupulously implement and help propagate the lines and policies of the party and the state, and the policies of local administrations toward the people in the localities of their duty stations, and help the local people, especially in the mountainous regions, in their production and everyday life.

3. We should renovate the organization and operation of mass organizations and other social organizations of the people. Politico-social organizations are established by the people themselves under the party leadership. They are the socialist schools and the representatives of the people's interests and rights to mastery beside the people's organ of power to participate in the state management task.

The party should orient the renovation of operational scope of all politico-social organizations toward uniting members of unions and associations to make them take care of their own multifarious concrete interests along with mobilizing the people to contribute to the common cause of the revolution. We must proceed from practically meeting the material and spiritual interests and protecting the legitimate interests of each union and association member in order to create solidarity with mass organizations and raise the levels of political awareness and comprehensive knowledge of union and association members. We must vigorously direct our activities toward grassroots installations, promote their creativity and initiative, and on the basis of their real requirements establish work programs and contents.

The party must guide and assist mass organizations in renovating and building their organization in the direction of treasuring the quality of each union and association member; in implementing self-management in the organization, operation, and selection of cadres; and in establishing their own funds in order to have more operational conditions.

At the grassroots level, mass organizations must pay the most attention to gathering the people inside and outside

the organizations and operate depending on the specialties, occupations, likes and living requirements of each specific objective. We should overcome conducting purely political activities that are rigorous and duplicative of each other's effort. The specialized machinery of mass organizations should be very compact and should emphasize the employment of non-staff cadres.

Presently, there are many mass and social organizations in our country. In the near future, there will be more social societies. On this platform, orientations and activities of some mass organizations are given:

The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU], for instance, is the party's reserved combat unit. We must pay attention to educating our youth and making them understand Marxism-Leninism, socialist ideals, and the revolutionary ethics and ways of life, while ensuring interests of youth and teenagers. Each member of the HCMCYU must be able to motivate his friends to participate in useful activities and to develop the youth's assault role in society. The HCMCYU is the key center encouraging youths to join various suitable organizations such as the Vietnam Students' Association, the Vietnam General High School Students' Association, and chapters of the Vietnam Youth Association. The HCMCYU must strive to satisfactorily strengthen the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit and enhance the unit's education results.

The Confederation of Vietnamese Workers is the major organization of workers and laborers working at state-run and non-state agencies and enterprises. The confederation represents the laborers and must protect their legitimate, legal interests. The confederation also exercises its right to inspect the activities of agencies and enterprises; encourages the implementation of socialist democracy; opposes bureaucratism, embezzlement, undiscipline, and wasting of public property; ensures democracy and social justice; and carries out the socialist schooling program for workers.

The Vietnam Peasants' Association extensively integrates individual and collective peasants to unite and help one another in production and daily life. It helps motivate peasants to lead a life along the socialist path, strengthen economic cooperation, develop democracy, oppose negativism and backwardness, and build new rural areas. The association promotes mutual assistance and development of the family economy; helps resolve obstacles faced by the peasants and overcome difficulties in production and daily life; assists poor households and those needing social welfare. The association actively establishes professional groups such as orchard group, tea-planting group, salt-producing group, and livestock-raising group in localities and at grassroots units.

The Vietnam Women's Union concentrates its efforts on caring for and protecting the interests of women and children. It helps educate women to enhance their education, promotes equality between men and women, proposes to the party issues related to interests of women

and children, provides favorable conditions for women to fulfill their obligations as citizens and duties as housewives, develops women's activities at grassroots units, meeting the masses' requirements in operating mother's clubs and midwifery groups.

Various scientific, technological, art and literary associations should develop extensively and increase their activities along the principle of self-government and self-support for the interests of their members and for contributing to the cause of nation building.

The party and state help promote activities of various patriotic religious organizations such as the Patriotic Catholics' Solidarity Committee, the United Buddhist Association, and the Patriotic Khmer Monks' Association. The establishment of other religious associations should be carried out in accordance with state regulations; they should carry out activities to promote the good life conforming to religious doctrine and national interests.

The Vietnam Fatherland Front has a major role in strengthening the all-people great unity bloc. The front should expand democratic activities and strengthen its consultative role to integrate the aspirations and intellect of all stratas, coordinate and unify actions of its member organizations to fulfill assigned tasks and to launch a general action movement, help the people's organs of authority to carry out legislative work and inspecting political tasks. At grassroots level, the front should satisfactorily help carry out mutual aid programs and participate in settling disputes on socioeconomic issues and strive to establish self-governing systems for densely populated zones. The front should effectively motivate the elderly, personages, workers, traders, exemplary persons of ethnic minority groups, dignitaries of religions, and representatives of the Chinese community and overseas Vietnamese and their relatives at home to participate in movements.

Renovating and intensifying the party's mass-proselytizing work is an important strategic task involving the strengthening of the political leadership, with emphasis given to reforming and strengthening the socioeconomic situation, intensifying ideological leadership and organizational work among the masses. This is aimed at enhancing the party's ability and combat capability to catch up with its duties in the new stage of the revolution.

Export of Labor to Western Nations Planned

BK0902071090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0626 GMT
9 Feb 90

[Text] Hanoi, Feb 8 (AFP)—Vietnam plans to export some of its abundant labour force to Western nations as

the traditional overseas markets in Eastern Europe for Vietnamese workers readjust their hiring policies, an official said here.

Minister of Labour, War Invalids and Social Welfare Tran Dinh Hoan, cited in the LAO DONG weekly publication, said "the number of Vietnamese workers sent to the Soviet Union and East European countries will fall in the 1991-1995 period."

He said this was due to economic difficulties, including unemployment, wracking these countries, which have undergone major political changes.

Mr. Hoan said that up to 30 per cent of the 80,000 Vietnamese workers in the Soviet Union currently lacked employment and received tiny subsidies, making their daily lives a struggle as food prices continue to rise.

"Other socialist countries in Eastern Europe are facing similar problems due to the recent social and political upheavals," he said, adding that Vietnam was unlikely to send workers to Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia this year while the number of Vietnamese going to East Germany would be cut to a few hundred.

Vietnamese now in these countries and facing problems can return home, the minister said.

Mr. Hoan said that the focus in the migrant labour sector was changing and "we have asked the state for permission to expand our cooperation market."

He said that besides the Middle East, companies in France, Italy and Scandinavia had expressed interest in hiring Vietnamese workers.

Ministry figures show that 240,000 Vietnamese have been sent to work overseas since 1980, and 50,000 to 60,000 of them are back home after finishing their contracts.

Mr. Hoan said migrant labour to Eastern Bloc countries brought Vietnam 100 million rubles (80 million dollars) annually and it received about a third of that amount from Iraq.

Supreme Soviet Delegation Arrives for Visit

BK0902110690 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] A Supreme Soviet delegation led by Mr. Usmanov, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee and people's deputy of the Soviet Union, arrived in Hanoi on Friday [9 February] for an official friendly visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese National Assembly.

Mr. Usmanov was born in 1933 and became a Communist Party member in 1963. He has held many important positions in the Soviet Union. Since 1986, he has been a member of the CPSU Central Committee, and he was awarded many noble orders.

Australia**Evans Clears PNG Use of Australian Helicopters**

*BK0902074390 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 9 Feb 90*

[Text] Australia's minister for foreign affairs, Senator Evans, has cleared the use of Australian-donated helicopters on strikes to Bougainville Island by the Papua New Guinea defense forces.

Papua New Guinean troops firing from helicopters killed up to 20 rebels in an attack on Wednesday about 60 km north of the provincial capital of Arawa. The helicopters were rushing troops to a plantation which about 50 secessionists had attacked and reportedly surprised several truckloads of rebels leaving the scene. Although no confirmed figure has been released, it is reported that up to 20 of the rebels died when the troops fired automatic weapons and dropped hand grenades from the helicopters.

Australia has put a proviso on the supply of the helicopters that they not be used as gunships, but Senator Evans said that on information supplied to him there are no grounds for assuming the "Iroquois" are being used in breach of Australia's conditions. Senator Evans says when the helicopters were handed over last year, Australia agreed that soldiers could fire weapons from them if they were fired upon or if they had a reason to believe they would be fired upon.

Trade Unions Urge End of Military Aid to PNG

*BK0302080490 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Text] Several Australian trade unions have called on the federal government to stop sending military aid to Papua New Guinea [PNG] and claim the aid is being used to suppress people on Bougainville Island.

United Trade and Labor Council says the islanders are struggling for equity and social justice, and the Australian Government should use its influence to find an acceptable solution to the present crises. The council secretary, Mr (John) Lisser, says it is a case of multinational companies exploiting resources and not giving prior compensation to the indigenous people.

New Zealand**Bottles, Rocks Thrown at Prime Minister's Car**

*BK0502101390 Hong Kong AFP in English 1007 GMT
5 Feb 90*

[Text] Waitangi, New Zealand, Feb 5 (AFP)—A car carrying New Zealand Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer was attacked with bottles and rocks here Monday night, Television New Zealand reported. Mr. Palmer, here to attend Tuesday's celebration of New Zealand's 150th anniversary, was unharmed, the television said.

It was not clear whether indigenous Maori land rights demonstrators or rowdy party-goers attacked the car as it was crossing a bridge to the main meeting grounds. Police immediately closed off the bridge and refused to let anybody cross. They also declined to comment on the incident.

The incident came on the eve of festivities, presided over by Queen Elizabeth II, to mark the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Waitangi treaty. The English version of the treaty, signed by Maoris and representatives of the British crown, gives Britain sovereignty over New Zealand. But some Maoris contest this.

Papua New Guinea**Airline Resumes Evacuation From Bougainville**

*BK0802061790 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 8 Feb 90*

[Text] Papua New Guinea's national carrier, Air Niugini, has resumed evacuation flights to the troubled island of Bougainville after they were suspended by aviation authorities on Tuesday.

A Radio Australia correspondent in Port Moresby, Rob Raskie, says the airline has been assured by the military that it is now safe to fly into the island capital, Kieta. The resumption of flights follows two days of talks between the Australian High Commission and the Papua New Guinean Government.

About 600 Australians remained on Bougainville. Raskie says about 420 people are expected to leave on seven flights today. Meanwhile, AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS [AAP] reports that a senior official in the Bougainville provincial government was bashed by security forces at a roadblock late last night. AAP quotes sources in the provincial capital, Arawa, as saying the administrative secretary, Mr (Peter) Tisa Milily and a colleague were stopped by troops at (Kabuan), a permanent roadblock at midway between Arawa and Kieta after curfew last night.

Mr (Tisa) Milily is an assistant comptroller for the state of emergency on Bougainville and carries an unrestricted curfew pass. No other details were available.